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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sept. 16, 1974 (19-20) Tomorrow:
Sept. 17 (17-18) LONDON: Cloudy,
Sept. 16 (12-14) Tomorrow: variable, 23-25
Sept. 17 (12-14) BOMBAY: Sunny, Temp. 25-31 (25-31)
Sept. 17 (12-14) YOKOHAMA: Sunny, Temp. 25-31 (25-31)
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

28,512

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1974

Established 1887



EC MEETING—Leaders of Common Market nations during their meeting at the Elysée Palace in Paris. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (at left) talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson. At right is Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl.

Nine EEC Leaders Agree in Paris To Bolster Council of Ministers

By James Goldborough
PARIS, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Leaders in the ailing European Economic Community met here for six hours last night, reaching a general agreement for increasing the powers of the EEC Council of Ministers to get Europe functioning again.

Military Rejects Student Bids for the Execution of Selassie

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 15 (UPI)—The military government here turned down demands for a court-martial and execution of Emperor Haile Selassie. A spokesman said that such a move would be premature and against the nation's interests. The demands were made by a country's 18,000-member teachers' association and student groups. They said that Selassie could be quickly brought before a military tribunal and charged with high treason, which carries a death penalty. Some student groups said that a government could execute the emperor without a trial. A government spokesman, speaking on nationwide radio, rejected such a move but said that military courts would be used to try members of the Selassie regime accused of graft and corruption. He urged the public to look on Selassie as part of Ethiopia's past. "It is not in the Ethiopian tradition to beat a dead horse," he said. The 82-year-old emperor was deposed Thursday in the climax of a seven-month-old coup. Diplomatic sources said that he is being held under house arrest in the Zet, an air force town 30 miles southeast of the capital. An underground Communist student group today continued to promote a street demonstration tomorrow to press the army into installing a provisional civilian government. Diplomatic sources said that the protest will mark the first crack in the solid public support of the emperor. The military committee does not appear to have decided what

Israeli Jets Hit Villages In Lebanon

Raids Are First In Five Weeks

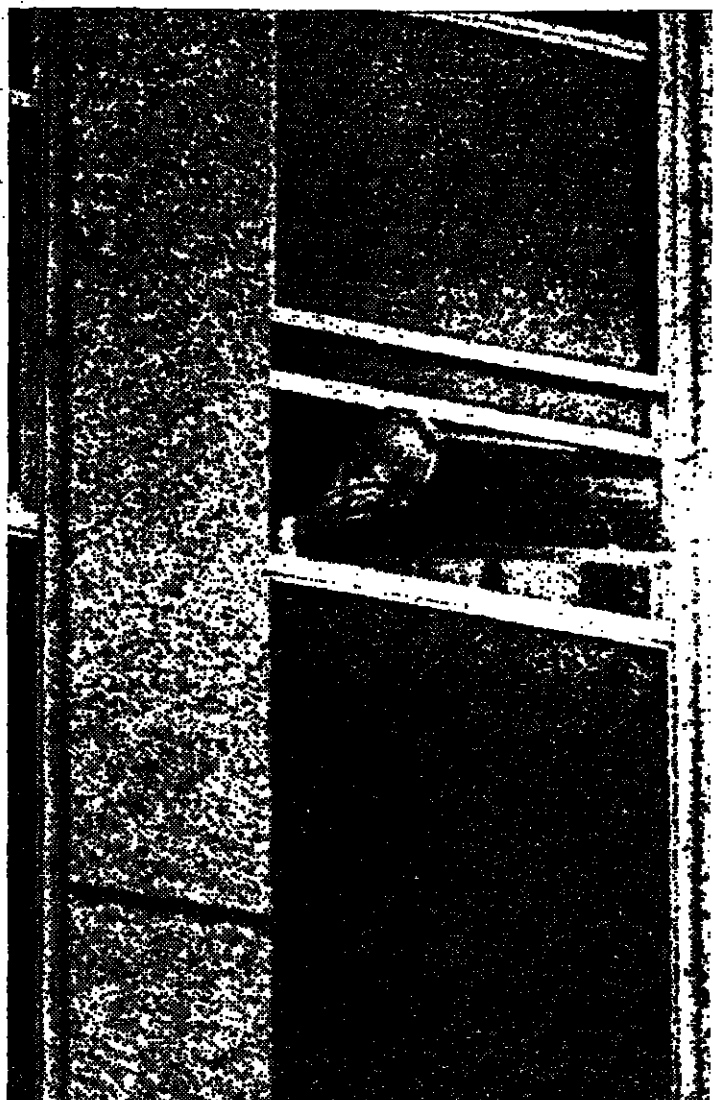
TEL AVIV, Sept. 15 (AP)—Israeli warplanes bombed and strafed Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon twice today, killing the mayor of one town and wounding two other civilians, witnesses and Lebanese officials said. They were the first such assaults in five weeks and were carried out as Israel prepared to celebrate the Jewish New Year, Rosh Hashanah, which starts at sundown tomorrow. The first raid, involving at least 10 Phantom jet fighters, was at 3:35 p.m. and lasted 10 minutes, and the second, by six planes, occurred at 8:15 p.m., just as villagers were about to leave their air raid trenches, witnesses said. The second raid lasted five minutes. Lebanese officials said the jets hit six villages, and that Mayor Foad Abu Saleh of Hasbaya was killed. Two other civilians were wounded, several homes were destroyed and several farms were set afire, they added. The villages are about 30 miles south of Beirut and six miles east of the Israeli border. They fall within the area of Arakub, known as Patahdah because so many guerrillas of el-Fatah, the strongest Palestinian guerrilla organization, are in the area. A guerrilla spokesman said there were no Palestinian casualties. A Lebanese Defense Ministry spokesman said a military jeep was hit in the first raid, but the fate of the occupants was not known. The spokesman said the villages hit were Ein Tannoura, Bayda, Chitaya, Zagbia, Maqha, Hasbani and Jasser Hourani. The Israeli command in Tel Aviv issued no figures on casualties or damage, but confirmed the first raid, saying its planes attacked Arab terrorist concentrations in the area of Mount Hermon. The Israelis said the raid lasted 10 minutes and that all planes returned safely. They gave no specific reason for the attack, but the Israeli government has warned in the past that it would take whatever steps it deemed necessary to maintain its security. The last Israeli air raid against Arab terrorist concentrations was Aug. 7, when planes also blasted targets in southern Lebanon.

White House Suspends Act Giving Nixon Tapes Control

After Prosecutor's Objections

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Reacting to objections by the Watergate special prosecutor, the White House has agreed to suspend its decision to give former President Richard Nixon control over the tapes and documents of his administration. According to informed sources, presidential counsel Philip Buchen assured representatives of the special prosecutor's office on Thursday that a White House-negotiated agreement with Mr. Nixon on the matter will not take effect pending further discussion about the disposition of the tapes and documents. Under the agreement, the former president would retain control over access to the materials. In addition, the agreement, which was made public last Sunday, preserves Mr. Nixon's right to oppose subpoenas of the tapes and documents. During the Thursday meeting, informed sources reported, Deputy Special Prosecutor Henry Bush said the agreement limits the government in its continuing investigation of the Watergate conspiracy. It was suggested that Mr. Buchen should reopen negotiations with Mr. Nixon to obtain a less restrictive agreement. Mr. Buchen refused to say he would reopen negotiations, the sources said, but assured Mr. Nixon that control of the Nixon material would not shift until further discussions with the special prosecutor's office had been held. According to the sources, Mr. Nixon and his associates attacked the legal foundation of the agreement with Mr. Nixon, which was formulated by Attorney General William French Smith. Mr. Nixon said the papers and tapes are "the property of Richard M. Nixon when his term of office ended." Mr. Nixon reportedly said that a stronger argument could be made that the right of the government to access to the material for criminal investigations should have priority over any claim of Mr. Nixon's. The sources said that special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who was not at the White House meeting, had approved Mr. Nixon's objections. The agreement was signed by the former president and General Services Administration director Arthur Sampson on Sept. 6 and was announced last Sunday along with President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon. A government attorney said Friday that he believed the agreement could not be revoked because it says, "upon your acceptance, we both shall be bound by the terms of this agreement." Spokesmen for the White House and the special prosecutor had no comment. During the Thursday meeting, representatives of the special prosecutor complained that the agreement put them in no more advantageous a position to obtain



HOSTAGE—French Ambassador Jacques Senard shouts to Dutch official from window of his embassy in The Hague.

French Airliner Is Set as Hostage Talks Intensify

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15 (AP)—A French Boeing 707 airliner landed at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport tonight amid intense negotiations for the release of 11 hostages held by the Japanese Red Army terrorists in the French Embassy here. The plane, taxiing to the old airport terminal at Schiphol East. This part of the airport has been used only for light aircraft since the modern complex opened in 1967. Sources said the plane would not be left in the open but would be put in the airfield's hangar No. 11. The plane's arrival followed unconfirmed reports that an arrangement was in prospect that would free French Ambassador Jacques Senard and 10 others held with him since Friday. Under this reported transaction, France would provide an aircraft to fly the gunmen to any destination except Paris. All the hostages would be freed but an important personage—probably an ambassadorial rank—would travel with the gunmen as a guarantor of their safety. Volunteers Sought Although providing the plane, France has insisted that it would not provide crewmen to fly out the terrorists. To do so, in the French view, would merely substitute more French hostages for those held in the embassy. Dutch officials were reportedly looking for volunteers to man the aircraft. A complicating factor was that the state-owned KLM airline does not operate 707s. The three Japanese terrorists earlier issued four new demands, including payment of \$1 million, Japanese officials said today. They said the Red Army gunmen asked French authorities for the money in "compensation" for the arrest and imprisonment of Yukio Fuyura, a colleague jailed in France but flown to the Netherlands yesterday at the request of the terrorists. In the other new demands, the terrorists asked that Fuyura be sent back to Paris to retrieve his papers, be brought back to Amsterdam aboard the same Boeing 707 with the same French pilot, and that only Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport be used for the flights. Only Arrest Fuyura was arrested at Orly airport July 21 and, according to the French police, was carrying three false passports, \$10,000 in counterfeit \$100 bills and a coded letter. This letter, the French said, was an outline for September-October guerrilla offensive planned by terrorist leader Fusako Shigenobu. 23. She has lately been reported to be in West Germany, Paris and Beirut. Meanwhile the Red Army demands were cabled by the Japanese Embassy in The Hague to Tokyo, where the Foreign Ministry released them. The Hague ordered a news blackout on developments amid signs of some French-Dutch friction about the affair. The Dutch government had said previously that nine persons were being held hostage in the embassy. Later it said it believed there were 11, and that their release was "more likely a matter of days than hours."

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Hijacked Jet Blown Up; 71 Die in Crash

2 Grenades Exploded On Vietnamese Plane

PHAN RANG, South Vietnam, Sept. 15 (AP)—A hijacker set off two hand grenades aboard an Air Vietnam jetliner in flight today when the pilot, refused his demand to fly to Hanoi, officials said. All 71 persons aboard were reported killed. The search for bodies continued tonight under floodlights at the crash site, next to a minefield. Rescue workers had so far recovered the bodies of 57 passengers and seven crewmen. The flight's manifest included the man identified as the hijacker, Le Duc Tan, who boarded at Danang, 58 Vietnamese passengers, eight Vietnamese crewmen, two South Koreans, a Filipino and a Frenchman. Hijacker in Uniform Little was known about the hijacker, who, according to a report, wore a South Vietnamese paratrooper's uniform. A government official said Tan set off two grenades when the pilot of the Boeing 727 refused to obey his order to fly to Hanoi. Instead, the pilot headed south and was trying to land at Phan Rang, 180 miles northeast of Saigon, when the grenades exploded. The flight was on a scheduled run from Danang, 300 miles north of Phan Rang, to Saigon. Air Vietnam has taken a hard line on giving in to the demands of hijackers and sources said the pilots have been ordered not to fly to Hanoi. In an incident on Feb. 20, a man set off two grenades inside an Air Vietnam plane, killing three passengers, after the crew tricked him and landed at Hue instead of meeting his demand to fly to Hanoi. Security men at Phan Rang said they were not aware of the hijacking as the aircraft approached. Witnesses said the plane made one pass over the field, circled back and banked sharply approaching the runway. They said that they heard an explosion and then the plane plunged to the ground some 100 yards from the runway and burst into flames, security troops said.

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Where next?

AMS
Hotel Okura Amsterdam
787111

BER
Hotel Kempinski Berlin
881091

BUD
Duna Inter-Continental
128-000 Budapest

BUH
Inter-Continental Bucharest
140 400 & 137 040

GVA
Intercontinental Genève
34 6091

HEL
Inter-Continental Helsinki
441 331

LON
The Portman
486-5844 London

PAR
Inter-Continental Paris
260 37 80

PRG
Inter-Continental Prague
653-41/9. Open 1975.

RUH
Riyadh Inter-Continental
34500. Open 1975.

THR
Inter-Continental Tehran
635021/9 & 636021/9

VIE
Inter-Continental Vienna
56-36-11

ZAG
Esplanade Inter-Continental
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Hotel Inter-Continental
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Where else?

Distribute Food, Patrol Streets

Frelimo, Portuguese Share Duties in Lourenço Marques

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Frelimo guerrillas today co-operated in upholding law and order in the black quarters of the Mozambique capital.

The guerrillas joined their former enemy, the Portuguese Army, in handing out food in the African shantytowns of Lourenço Marques where racial violence last week left at least 87 persons dead.

They also helped Portuguese troops calm a volatile crowd of about 600 Africans who set up roadblocks after discovering arms believed to be intended for the use of white extremists.

The men of Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, who fought the Portuguese for more than a decade, began to arrive in Lourenço Marques Friday to help

in keeping the peace following the agreement on Mozambique independence that was signed in Lusaka just over a week ago.

The guerrillas, dressed in green battle fatigues, Soviet-style helmets and carrying Kalashnikov automatic rifles, were enthusiastically mobbed by Africans.

They were able to use their popularity to dampen a dangerous situation when Africans stopped a man driving a car in which they found four hand grenades on the main road between Lourenço Marques airport and the city center.

Blacks began swarming across the road and searching all cars. Frelimo troops accompanied Portuguese soldiers who moved in to clear the road. Three of the guerrillas mounted a police truck and raising rifles and clenched fists shouted, "Viva Frelimo, viva Mozambique, viva Samora Machel (the Frelimo President)."

The crowd, ranging from elderly women to street urchins, took up the chants, and smiles began to dispel the tension. The Frelimo men urged the crowd to remain calm and go home.

Some of the guerrillas appeared slightly overwhelmed by their reception, but others were as jubilant as their supporters. One of them kissed a newswoman on the cheek and clasping him said: "I am very happy to have a white brother."

Leaders' Arrival
Meanwhile, political attention here was focused on the imminent arrival from Dar es Salaam of Frelimo leaders of the new transitional government that will guide the territory to independence next June.

Frelimo will appoint the Premier and hold six Cabinet posts to Portugal's three.

No precise arrival time for the leaders—who have not yet been named—has been given for security reasons. But the government is expected to be installed early this week.

Cuban Released
LIBON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Cuban Capt. Pedro Rodriguez Peralta, who aided rebel troops in Portuguese Guinea until his capture in 1968, was freed from prison yesterday, his lawyer said.

He said Capt. Peralta would go to Madrid then continue by air to Cuba. He was an adviser to the guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau, to which Portugal has granted independence.

Greetings From Vorster
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15 (UPI).—South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster today welcomed the new black government due to take over in Mozambique and promised his country's economic aid.

"We are prepared to render assistance to the best of our ability," Mr. Vorster said in an interview published in the Johannesburg Sunday Times. But he warned that a "head-on collision" would follow any attempt to use Mozambique territory for terrorist attacks on South Africa.

First Exchange Of Cyprus POWs Scheduled Today

NICOSIA, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The first formal exchange of prisoners since the end of hostilities on Cyprus will take place tomorrow near the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish communities, authorities said today.

They said about 100 sick and wounded Greek Cypriots would be exchanged for an equal number of Turkish Cypriots. The exchange was scheduled to take place at 2 p.m.

President Glafkos Clerides, the head of the Greek community, and Vice-President Rauf Denktash, the head of the Turkish community, set the date for the exchange at their second meeting, which was held Thursday, to discuss humanitarian problems.

They did not agree on the general release of the 3,486 Turkish-Cypriot and 2,327 Greek-Cypriot prisoners and detainees.

Soviet Aide in Athens
ATHENS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilychev arrived here today from Ankara for talks on the Cyprus crisis. The Soviet official will leave for Cyprus tomorrow.

Strengthening of EEC Council Is Agreed at Paris Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)
For about half an hour each, Mr. Ortoli did not speak. The European Commission chairman, who was included at the dinner only after the insistence of the Benelux countries last week, heard much criticism of his commission's activities. Mr. Wilson, for example, at one point said the British resented the commission's criticizing British habits of drinking beer in pubs, not flats.

If any consensus emerged from the meeting, it appeared to be that of giving more control over EEC policy-making to the nine governments represented by the council rather than to the extra-national institution represented by the commission.

Although silent last night, Mr. Ortoli said in speeches elsewhere yesterday and Friday that the

EEC problem was precisely that the nine governments kept too much power from the commission and kept a true community policy from emerging.

The idea of a political secretariat came up last night, sources said, but it was now seen as a flexible institution that would rotate from country to country, adding whatever country is current council chairman. The foreign ministers would become in effect participants in future meetings such as last night's.

Sources said that the question of voting in the Council of Ministers came up and that several participants mentioned that the Luxembourg compromise of 1966, which calls for unanimous voting on "vital" issues, was too rigid.



ANTI-AMERICAN RALLY—Crowd in Athens' Kotias Square demonstrating its feelings about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. policy on Cyprus. Dummy of Kissinger at center is wearing a Turkish fez. Signs accused him of giving Turkey support.

Left for Mideast, Then Europe

Japanese Terrorist Group Moves Around

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (NYT).—The Japanese Red Army, which police here believe is behind the seizure of the French ambassador in The Hague on Friday, is neither Communist, nor an army, and it has practically ceased carrying out operations inside Japan.

It is actually one of several small Japanese radical factions that have turned increasingly to violence with the decline of the mass student movement in Japan in the late 1960s.

Two others, the Chukakuha, middle-core faction with 7,000 members, and the Kakumaruha, a revolutionary Marxist faction with an estimated 5,800 members, regularly attack each other on Tokyo's streets with iron pipes and bamboo spears. Six have died and more than 250 have been injured so far this year in clashes.

All the radical groups espouse some form of Marxism, but they have long been at odds with and disowned by the Japanese Communist party, which advocates democratic, nonviolent methods of obtaining political power.

The Red Army faction, or Sekigunha, first came to popular attention in 1970 with the hijacking of a Japan Airlines plane to North Korea by nine of its members. They are believed to be still there.

According to the Japanese police, who monitor the radicals closely, the Red Army group had only about 300 members at its height three years ago, and even they were badly split into factions.

Purge in 1970
But feuding between the factions led to a bloody purge in early 1972 in which some Sekigunha members executed 14 others in the mountains north of Tokyo after kangaroo-court sessions. The Japanese people, who had always looked tolerantly on the radicals as erring sons, were shocked, and the police scattered the group and drove the survivors underground.

Later that spring, when three Red Army members killed 26 persons in Tel Aviv's Lod Airport, it appeared that the group had begun to shift its operations outside Japan and had joined with Palestinian communists.

In fact, the Red Army faction has staged several joint operations with the Arabs, most recently last winter when two Japanese and a Palestinian blew up an oil refinery in Singapore.

The Japanese who call themselves Suzuki and who was flown to The Hague Friday from a Paris prison at the request of the gunman inside the French Embassy, is believed by the Japanese police to be one of the two Japanese who participated in the Singapore explosion. He has also been identified as Yutaka Furuya.

The Japanese police also believe that the Red Army or some of its members has been trying this summer to shift their operations from the Middle East to Paris following a fall-out with the Arabs. According to some reports, the Palestinians had insisted on placing priority on their own cause, while the Japanese advocated revolutionary acts everywhere throughout the world.

But when the French police intercepted the man who calls himself Suzuki on July 21, as he arrived from Beirut at Orly Airport with three forged passports, he had in his possession a number of counterfeit American dollars, they accidentally stumbled onto the Red Army's move to France.

Attack Plans Found
The letters were forwarded to the Japanese police for deciphering, and it turned out they contained plans for a plot to attack a French Embassy and Japanese companies throughout Europe.

Cholera in Portugal
LISBON, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Health authorities yesterday reported 325 cholera cases in Portugal this month and said that four more persons had died.

Since the outbreak began in April, Portugal has confirmed 1,559 cases and reported 32 deaths.

The Japanese police think the letters were written by a 23-year-old Japanese woman known to be a Red Army faction leader in Beirut, Fushiko Shigenobu.

Acting on this information, the French police then began rounding up a number of Japanese in Paris for questioning—100 according to some Japanese sources here. Eight of these Japanese, including a sociology professor, a film critic and a salesgirl at a Japanese department store in Paris, were then deported by the French for alleged involvement with the Red Army.

Japanese newspapers have reported that the French also found a coded address book in the apartment of the salesgirl, Mariko Yamamoto, with names and numbers of 50 apartments in other European cities where members of the Red Army faction had been in hiding. These members, the press account said, had been preparing to take part in a co-ordinated uprising.

Although the Red Army has staged its violent operations outside Japan, the group appears to still have supporters in Japan who have furnished the activists abroad with forged passports, money and other papers.

French Jetliner Is Readied As Talks Intensify in Hague

(Continued from Page 1)

to them but they have refused every time and they are also refusing to discuss anything about physical conditions," a police spokesman said. "They only want to talk about their demands."

The embassy has a well stocked kitchen, but it was not clear whether the terrorists had access to it.

As the siege continued the search intensified for Miss Shigenobu, known as the "queen of the terrorists." She is reportedly a personal friend of Leila Khaled, the Arab woman hijacker who was once held six weeks in London but freed without trial.

One of Miss Shigenobu's aims, according to French and Japanese security sources, was to establish contact with other European guerrilla groups.

At Schiphol airport, Furuya spent the day handcuffed to a police officer. Newsman saw him as he was brought from a Mystère jet wearing a red sweater and taken to a radio car, apparently to talk with negotiators or the gunmen. Then he was taken back to the plane. This occurred several times during the day.

The pledge from the Department of Trade and Industry was made hours after a newspaper reported that Ferranti was faced by a multimillion-dollar problem.

"After discussions between the Department of Industry and Ferranti, the government has agreed to provide support under the Industry Act of 1972," a department statement said.

The industry act provides for selective financial aid to encourage and promote employment and modernization in all British industries.

A spokesman for the department declined to say how much government money would be channeled into Ferranti, which makes electronic gear for civilian and military planes.

Anxiety for Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The government has announced that it will ration gasoline, restrict the importing of small cars and ban imports of liquor and tobacco in an effort to bolster the economy.

India and Pakistan Sign Pacts On Travel, Communications

By Kasturi Rangan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15 (NYT).—India and Pakistan moved closer to normal relations yesterday with the signing of agreements for the restoration of postal, telecommunications and travel facilities that were broken during the 1971 war.

The signings in Islamabad, Pakistan's capital, were the result of three days of negotiations. The meeting was originally scheduled for June 10, but Pakistan called it off to protest India's nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan Desert close to the Pakistan border on May 18.

India assured Pakistan that the explosion was an experiment for the peaceful use of atomic energy and that India had no intention of developing atomic weapons. The two neighbors have been involved in an arms race and have fought three wars in the last 27 years since their independence from Britain.

Shuttle, Sing Meet
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Strongman or Frontman?

Real Power of New Leader In Ethiopia Is Not Yet Clear

By Werner Wiakari

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Although a 50-year-old general has emerged as the head of the provisional military government in Ethiopia, it is not clear whether he is the real or titular ruler.

In Washington, officials familiar with Ethiopian affairs said they were not putting any "bets" on the announced leader, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, or anyone else at this early stage.

They thus tended to agree with the view of Ethiopian officials who accompanied him to Maj. Gen. Mohammed Nagab of Egypt, the first announced leader after the removal of King Haile Selassie in 1974. Gen. Nagab subsequently gave way to the real leader of the Ethiopian revolution, Col. Mengistu Hailemariam.

But many Ethiopians and foreign observers have looked upon the generals as the major force behind the military reform movement that led to the end of Emperor Haile Selassie's rule.

Some reports from Addis Ababa described him as a liberal who was widely admired by his junior officers, a man firm but just. He was said to be the strongman of the officer corps.

Whether he is strongman or just a frontman, the general wears many hats. He is head of the Armed Forces Coordination Committee, which overthrew the emperor; chief of staff of the armed forces, defense minister and head of government.

Gen. Aman was born in Kharroum, the Sudan, July 21, 1924, of Eritrean parents. He was educated at Comboni College and St. George's Military School in the Sudanese capital and in 1940 he joined Emperor Selassie's forces in the Sudan as a second lieutenant, participating in the campaign to liberate Ethiopia from the Italians.

After the war he rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming a divisional commander in 1955 and a major general in 1962.

Attached in U.S.
In May, 1964, he was assigned to Washington as military attaché at the Ethiopian Embassy, serving until July, 1965. During this period, he received a BA degree in government from Howard University.

Gen. Aman and his wife, Mebrat, have a son, Michael, and three daughters—Ethiopia, Hanna and Martha. Martha is 19 and the others are in their 20s.

Gen. Aman was appointed chief

of staff and promoted to lieutenant general only a few weeks ago. The general was dismissed after the overthrow of the emperor.

He was understood to be sympathetic to the principle of the monarchy.

If parliament's Finance Committee accedes to the request, the tax on his salary could be as high as 33 percent. The average wage before tax is \$324 month.

Israeli Leaders Requests Tax On His Salary
JERUSALEM, Sept. 15 (AP).—President Ephraim Katsir asked parliament today to change the law to exempt from income tax \$1,000-a-month salary.

A presidential statement not say Mr. Katsir in the request, but it appears to be a response to demands from the heavily taxed public that senior officials cut their living standards to set an example: help the inflation-ridden economy.

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Many Draft Evaders Get Suspended Terms

Courts' Leniency Seen as Form of Amnesty

By Robert Joffe

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15

AP—Although President Ford

has said he will not grant

a general amnesty, thou-

sands of draft evaders have

been granted leniency by

courts who placed them on

probation.

A hundred deserters also

received similar treatment

when they returned to military

service.

President had been expected

to announce an "earned

amnesty" last week but post-

poned the announcement until

next month because he had

been dealing with other issues.

The former President Nixon

said.

On Sept. 29, Attorney General

Sullivan said he would

announce a "conditional

amnesty" for draft evaders

who returned voluntarily

after a few months' proba-

tion.

Dropped Prosecutions

The Justice Department

has dropped prosecutions

against 1,000 draft evaders

because of "insufficient

evidence." The department

said it had dropped 1,000

cases because of "insufficient

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defendants declared themselves

willing to serve in the armed

forces.

Some deserters—the Pentagon

said it did not know how many

but estimates run into the hun-

dreds—also escaped prosecution

because of Selective Service

errors or family military records.

And both draft evaders and

deserters have successfully "shop-

ped around" for lenient judges

and military commanders before

turning themselves in.

According to the Administra-

tion Office of the U. S. Courts,

31,500 draft evasion cases have

been concluded in the last 10

years, with 8,400, 40 per cent,

ending in conviction.

Of those convicted only 4,000,

18 per cent of the total, got

prison sentences, ranging from

one to five years. The rest were

placed on probation.

Majority Dismissed

Less than 1,300 of the 21,500

cases ended in acquittal. The

remaining 11,200, an overwhelm-

ing majority, were dismissed.

A justice department spokes-

man said the department had

no accurate records on the

reasons for dismissal, although

a survey taken in 1968 showed

that 67 per cent were dismissed

after defendants agreed to face in-

duction. An official estimated

that "between 65 and 80 per cent"

of all dismissals were for that

reason.

According to U.S. Attorney

James Browning of San Francisco,

a majority of defendants who did

face induction were subsequently

disqualified for service on "physi-

cal, psychological or moral

grounds." Their indictments were

dropped, he said.

The fact that 30 per cent to

35 per cent of the cases were

dismissed for other reasons means

that from 2,000 to 4,000 draft

evaders were given what amount-

ed to unconditional amnesty—

neither prosecuted nor inducted

into the armed forces.

Attorneys and counselors spe-

cializing in draft law said there

were various reasons why these

draft evaders went free. In some

cases, draft records were inad-

vertently destroyed when men

reached the age of 36, thus mak-

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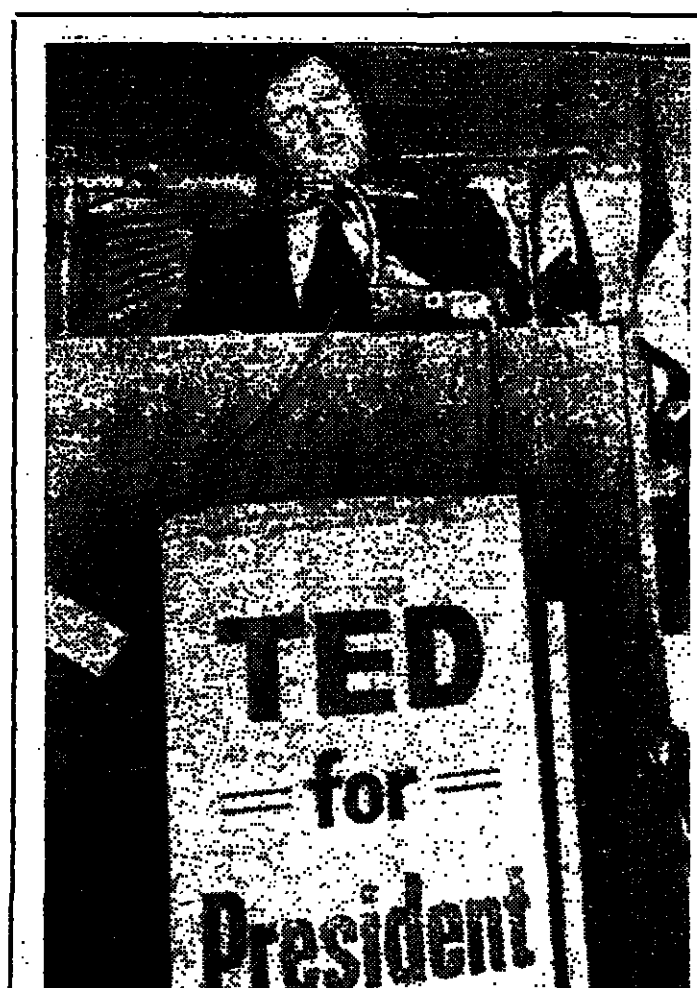
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NO CANDIDATE—Sen. Edward Kennedy speaking to painters union convention in Los Angeles Friday. Kennedy, who says he has not made up his mind whether to run for president in 1976, was unaware of the poster on podium, a spokesman said later.

\$33 Million Held Plausible As Rockefeller's Net Worth

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—

Vice-presidential nominee Nelson

Rockefeller's reported net worth

of a \$33 million, personal net

worth may be entirely accurate,

sources close to the family said,

but the figure is probably of

secondary importance.

"I think all these sleuths are

on the wrong track," a source

said on Friday. "What difference

does it make whether he's worth

\$33 million or \$30 million? It's

the influence and the interests

that count."

According to a preliminary

report filed with the House Judi-

ciary and Senate Rules Commis-

sions, Mr. Rockefeller reportedly

has about \$33 million in stocks

in about three dozen com-

panies; \$12.5 million in art, por-

celain and silver, exclusive of

items pledged to various insti-

tutions upon his death; about \$8

million in real estate, also after

eliminating property pledged to

others; about \$4 million in trans-

portation items, furnishings,

jewelry and cash, and \$4 million

in liabilities.

"It all depends on the ques-

tions they asked," a source said

Friday. "If they wanted to know

his own, personal net worth, then

that could be reasonable, and if

they asked about the worth of

the "Nelson branch" of the fam-

ily, the number could be higher.

Don't forget that Nelson is 66

years old and, by that time, most

men have broken up their own

wealth into trusts and such for

their children."

In the past, the financial re-

sources of the vice-presidential

designate have been estimated to

be as high as \$700



Juan Manuel Galarza Mendizabal, sought by police in connection with blast at Madrid restaurant.

Spanish Police Seek a Basque In Bar Bombing

MADRID, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Police throughout Spain today searched for a Basque separatist guerrilla implicated in the bombing that killed 11 persons and wounded more than 70 in a Madrid bar on Friday.

Authorities have offered a one-million-peseta (about \$17,000) reward for information leading to the capture of Juan Manuel Galarza Mendizabal, 37, an alleged member of the separatist organization, Euzkadi at Askatasuna Basque Homeland and Liberty.

The authorities said he was suspected of placing the bomb that exploded in the bar next to the National Security Police headquarters during the lunch break on Friday. The bar was frequented by plainclothes police inspectors from the headquarters. Twenty of them were injured, and a policewoman, Concepcion Perez, was among the dead.

She was buried yesterday in a service attended by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and six of his ministers. As her coffin was carried by policemen from the headquarters, about 4,000 persons gathered outside, many shouting "Death to the ETA," and "Down with assassins." Some gave the fascist salute and sang the Falangist anthem, "Cara al Sol."

S. Africa Medical Bias

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15 (AP).—A spokesman for the Medical Association has confirmed that black medical students cannot attend postmortem examinations of white bodies even if they are studying at "white" medical schools.

No Indication of Motive

Grenade Tossed in Drugstore In Paris Kills 2, Injures 26

PARIS, Sept. 15 (REX).—A young man threw a grenade in the crowded Publika Drugstore at St-Germain-des-Près today, killing two persons and wounding 26, police reported.

Witnesses said the man, about 25, with long hair and a grey jacket, dropped the grenade from a first-floor restaurant level onto the ground floor in front of a tobacco counter. He escaped in the confusion.

"Women and children ran screaming, blinded by the blood and the dust," a witness said. "It was horrible," said Diane de Beauvais, 19, who was in the drugstore buying a toy dog. "I remember a man—he was totally smashed by the bomb."

Fantastic Explosion

French pop singer Jean-Jacques Debout, who was walking out of the drugstore when the blast occurred, told reporters: "There was a fantastic explosion."

Honecker Urges Arms Expansion

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (AP).—East Germany's Communist party chief has called for the military strengthening of Warsaw Pact nations to counter the "aggressiveness" and increased armament on the part of NATO.

"Certain imperialistic powers," Erich Honecker said Friday, while visiting a Soviet troop base, "are increasing their efforts to maximize the military strength of NATO and thus mask their own capitalist weakness."

Directing his attack against the United States and West Germany, Mr. Honecker said this brand of politics is reflected in attempts to delay talks on European security as well as those on disarmament.

Greece Slates Return To Council of Europe

ATHENS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—The government announced yesterday that Greece will rejoin the Council of Europe and said that Foreign Minister George Mavros will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger this week in Washington.

In a letter to the secretary-general of the council, Mr. Mavros said: "The Greek government has decided to take the necessary steps to rejoin the Council of Europe and once again become a contributing member to the Convention of Human Rights."

Greece withdrew from the council in December, 1969, following pressures by council members for this country to return to democratic conditions.

and all of a sudden people were lying everywhere. I picked up a little girl whose hand was blown off."

Shattered glass lay strewn on the pavement among pools of blood as ambulance men picked up the injured and rushed them to hospitals.

The identities of the dead victims and the injured were not made known immediately. Some eyewitnesses said that at least two tourists, both thought to be German, were among the casualties.

When the grenade went off, patrons in the drugstore's basement film theater were watching the popular erotic film "Emmanuelle." They rushed in panic for the exits as plaster fell from the ceiling.

Owner an Israeli Supporter

The drugstore is a combination of a cafe, restaurant, pharmacy, newspaper stand, luxury boutiques, a bookshop and the film theater. It is adjacent to the Brasserie Lipp, a favorite meeting place of French politicians and writers.

The drugstore is one of a chain of similar establishments owned by a prominent businessman, Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, who also owns a major advertising agency. He is Jewish and a well-known supporter of Israel.

The attack occurred six weeks after bombs exploded at the offices of newspapers which have criticized Arabs and other groups building where Jewish workers collected funds for Israel.

A police inspector on the scene said authorities had only a sketchy description of the man to go by. There was no indication of the motive for the blast.

Prefect of police Jean Paoletti said his information was what the man was very calm just before he dropped the grenade.

"He is a young man, well dressed, between 20 and 25, and not at all like a fanatic," Mr. Paoletti said.

He said it could not be immediately determined if there were any political motives for the attack.

"Only a madman or a coward could have dropped an explosive device amid women and children," Mr. Paoletti said.

He said first reports indicated that the grenade used was of American manufacture.

European Group in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—A six-country delegation from the European Parliament began a weeklong visit to the United States yesterday. They will meet with congressmen to discuss U.S.-European relations.



READY FOR ACTION—A woman stands among Boston riot police Friday during widespread boycotts and disturbances over school busing. The woman, not identified, was the first observed on city's riot squad.

Obituaries

Lois Lenski, 80, U.S. Author Of Books for Children

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Lois Lenski, 80, author and illustrator of children's books for more than 40 years, has died at her home in Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Miss Lenski was the widow of Arthur S. Covey, a muralist, who died in 1960. In 1946, Miss Lenski won the Newbery Medal for her self-illustrated book, "Strawberry Girl," and a year later received the Children's Book Committee Award of the Child Study Association of America for her book, "Judy's Journey." Both were published by Lippincott.

Walter Greenwood

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Sept. 15 (AP).—Walter Greenwood, 70, one of the most influential novelists and playwrights of the 1920s, has died, friends reported yesterday.

Mr. Greenwood's "Love on the Dole," published in 1933, brought him instant success with its powerful evocation of hardship in England's industrial north. It was equally successful as a play and a movie.

Agostino Novella

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP).—Agostino Novella, 68, Communist trade union leader and a former

member of parliament, died last night after a long illness.

For more than 10 years, Mr. Novella headed Italy's Communist trade union, the CGIL, and in 1959 served as president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He was elected seven times to parliament on the Communist ticket from his native Genoa and was a member of the party's directorate.

Bishop J. Flores Martin

SALAMANCA, Spain, Sept. 15 (AP).—The Most Rev. Jaime Flores Martin, 68, Roman Catholic bishop of Barbastro from 1960 to 1970, died here today of pneumonia, his family announced.

U.K. Airliner Sets L.A.-London Record

LONDON, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—A British Caledonian Airways Boeing 707-320C, carrying 148 passengers and assisted by strong tailwinds, Friday broke the record for a scheduled flight from Los Angeles to London, completing the journey in nine hours 38 minutes.

The old record of 10 hours 15 minutes was established earlier this year by a DC-10.

Economic 'Retaliation' Was Priority

Kissinger Reportedly Led Anti-Chile Move

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Henry Kissinger directed a program designed to curtail economic aid and credits to Chile after the election of President Salvador Allende in 1970, well-informed government sources said yesterday.

These sources said that, after the election of Mr. Allende, Mr. Kissinger, the secretary of state, who was then serving as former President Richard Nixon's adviser on national security, took charge of a series of weekly interagency meetings in which administration officials worked out a policy of economic sanctions—or "retaliation," as a source put it—against Chile.

The Nixon administration reportedly decided that there was any overt program of economic sanctions against Chile, publicly stating that the Chilean government's inability to get loans and credits after Mr. Allende's election was a reflection of its heightened credit risk.

There was no immediate comment by Mr. Kissinger.

It was revealed last week that the United States had authorized more than \$5 million for clandestine activities by the CIA against the Allende government from 1970 to 1973. The funds were approved by the 40 Committee, a high-level panel headed by Mr. Kissinger that is in charge of overseeing the CIA's covert activities.

Although he is secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger remains as President Ford's national security adviser and thus still heads the 40 Committee.

Officials Angered

The sources said Mr. Kissinger's decision to become involved in the economic reprisals against the Chilean government angered a number of high-level State Department officials, who considered his action to be a sign of mistrust toward the department.

"The whole purpose of the meetings in the first couple of months after the election was to insure that the various aid agencies and lending agencies were reorganized to make sure that Allende wasn't to get a penny," a well-informed source said.

During the next two years, the Chilean government was denied dozens of loans by the World Bank, a multinational loan agency over whose activity the United States has virtual veto power, and by the Export-Import Bank, a U.S. government agency. In addition, Chile's short-term line of credit with private banks fell from \$220 million in 1971 to less than \$40 million a year later.

In a speech on Dec. 4, 1972, to the United Nations, Mr. Allende complained of "large-scale external pressure to cut us off from the world, to strangle our economy

and paralyze our trade in our principal export, copper, and to deprive us of access to sources of international financing." The Allende government was overthrown in a bloody coup d'état 10 months later in which the Chilean leader died.

Senate Hearing

The most explicit administration denial of such economic pressure was made during hearings last year on Chile before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, in which John Hennessey, then an assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, had also following change with Sen. Frank Church,

Kissinger Hopes To See Tito on Long Fall Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hopes to visit Yugoslavia this fall during a major trip to the Soviet Union, the Indian subcontinent and Europe, State Department officials said today.

Officials said Mr. Kissinger tentatively plans to call on President Tito in Belgrade Nov. 4 on his way to a world food conference which opens in Rome the same day. They said details of the Yugoslav visit have not been firmly worked out.

The trip next month and in early November is only one of several journeys that Mr. Kissinger plans before the end of the year. His other trips include a 10-day visit to the United Nations in New York beginning Sept. 22, a brief trip to the Middle East in mid-October, and a trip to Beijing at the end of December or early January.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to meet Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow at the end of next month to seek a breakthrough in the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. He plans to go from there to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Paris Frees Ex-Chief Of OAS Terror Group

PARIS, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Jean-Jacques Susini, a former leader of the terrorist Secret Army Organization that opposed Algerian independence, was released from the Saint prison here today, under provisional liberty requiring special permission to leave Paris.

He had been held since Oct. 6, 1972, on suspicion of involvement in the 1968 kidnapping of Col. Raymond Garel, former treasurer of the OAS, the initials by which the group was known. The colonel has not been seen since he vanished from in front of his home.

D-Idaho, the subcommittee man.

Sen. Church: "So the of our government was of the economy in Chile that Chile was not free and that no further has been made owing to the condition of the economy correct?"

Mr. Hennessey: "That a number of sources terized the administration as a political device initiated shortly. Allende formally took November, 1970."

"There was a range of lives being considered," recalled. "The option from a Marine-type massive infusions of When Allende became everybody breathed a relief because we had anything."

"Once he was president there was set in motion fully planned program. Kissinger," the source personally chaired—for long as 10 or 12 week staff group dealing economic sanctions. It understanding that it was extremely concerned Allende and Henry Kissinger showing him that it top of it."

NSC Memo

The sources said working group included the assistant-secretary from the State Department and the Pentagon and the Department of Defense as well as other military Council aides. The period, sources said, NSC memorandum economic aid to Chile

Protests in Ex

PARIS, Sept. 15 crowd estimated by 10,000 persons may yesterday to protest military regime.

The demonstrators banners saying "Down Junta" and "Total the Chilean Resistor

In Frankfurt, about sons demonstrated against the regime. on the West German and industry to halt the regime and de release of all political There were similar Rome and Milan.

Brezhnev Trip

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 Leonid Brezhnev, the leader, will visit East next year to attend marking the 35th of the man Republic, infor said here.

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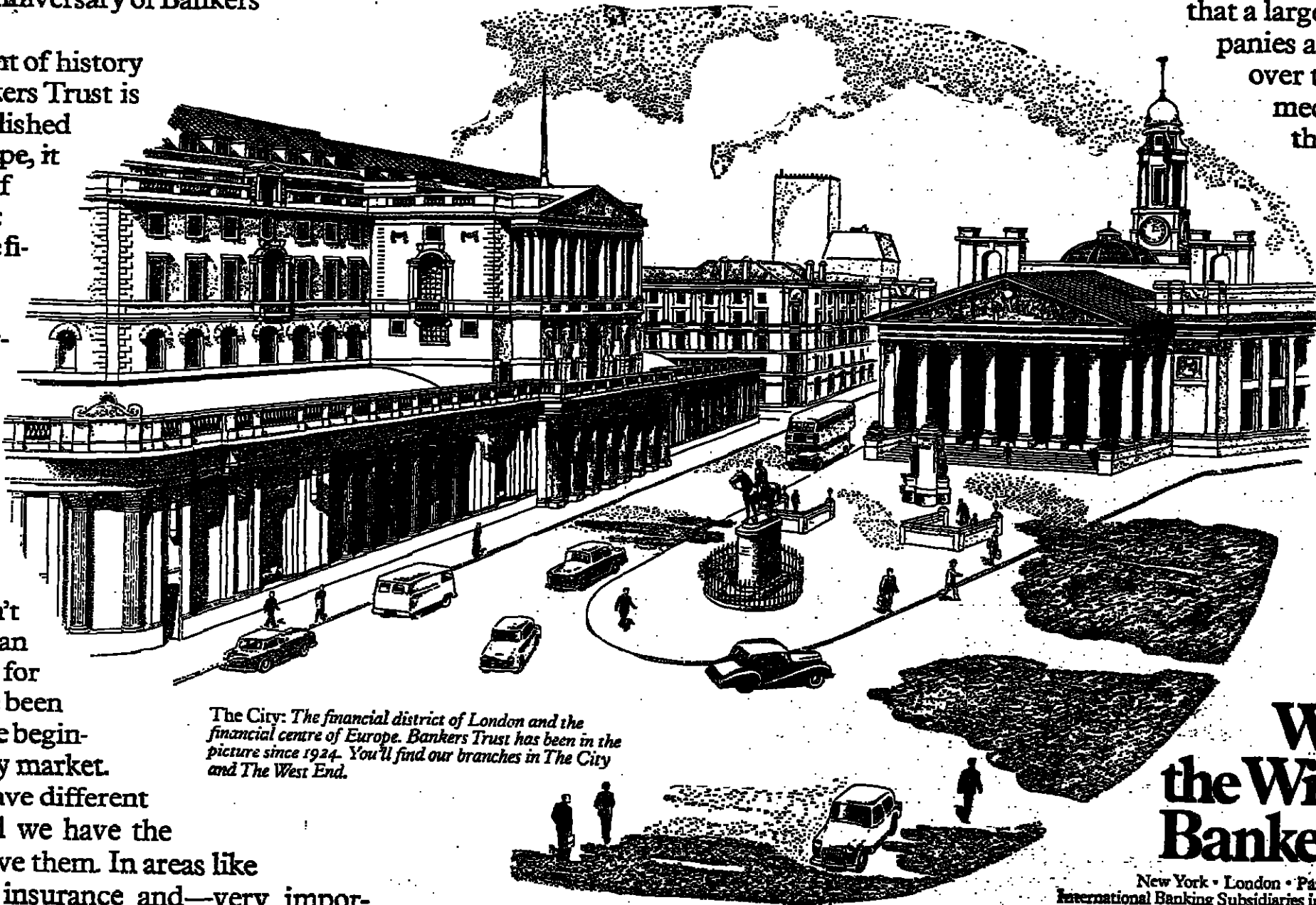
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Thousands Still Detained

Chile Repression Conducted On Wide, Disorganized Basis

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Last month, the Santiago Court of Appeals, flooded by 380 habeas corpus petitions mostly filed on behalf of political prisoners during the first eight months of the year, informed the Supreme Court that it was unable to act because of lack of cooperation from the government.

The Supreme Court responded by ordering the lower court to show caution in receiving new habeas corpus petitions involving political prisoners.

It is difficult to ascertain how many such prisoners there are in Chile. The figure of 5,000 has been cited by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the chief of state, who offered last week to release virtually all of them if Cuba and the Soviet Union would free their political dissidents.

The Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States reported last month that there were still 5,500 prisoners. And only two weeks ago, Air Force Comdr. Enzo di Nocera, an official of the Ministry of Interior, informed church authorities that there were 9,000 persons still detained for political reasons.

Frequent Roundups

But none of these figures takes into account the periodic roundups of individuals that have occurred during the last two months as part of a law-and-order campaign that blurs the distinction between delinquents and political suspects. A dragnet for criminal and political suspects took place Aug. 21 in the adjoining shantytowns of Violeta Parra, El Montijo and Villa Resbalado in Santiago's vast, dusty western slum area. Troops blocked off the paved roads and direct alleys leading out of the shantytowns in the early morning before the end of the curfew that remains in effect a year after the coup. They knocked on the doors of the prefabricated wooden houses and ordered all males over 18 years of age to assemble in a neighborhood soccer field.

By 8 a.m., about 10,000 men had gathered on the field and had been lined up alphabetically. Their identification cards were checked against criminal and political records kept by policemen at one end of the field.

When the raid ended at 6 p.m., about 650 men were detained because their records showed previous convictions, cases pending or politically suspect activity.

"The older military men behaved very correctly," recounted a resident of Violeta Parra. "But the younger conscripts were rough. There was a lot of unnecessary kicking, shoving and hitting with rifle butts. I got the impression younger soldiers were scared, very scared."

20 Sent to Jail

The vast majority of prisoners were released during the following 10 days, but at least 20 were sent to the Pileguia prison camp, 1300 miles north of the capital.

Time and again, the vaunted intelligence services have demonstrated scatter-shot methods that seem to lack coordination.

There is, for example, the case of Carlos, a worker in a metal products factory in Santiago, whose wife requested that he remain anonymous because he is still under detention.

Carlos was first arrested by air force personnel in October and ended up in the Santiago penitentiary where he was picked up by army personnel for further interrogation.

With no charges against him, Carlos was released in January and, in an interview at the time, said he was not physically mistreated. But in March, he was detained again—this time by army intelligence officers. For 20 days, he remained a prisoner in Tejas Verdes, an army engineering post about 60 miles west of Santiago. In April, he obtained his second release.

In May, the air force imprisoned him again, informing his wife

that there were no records showing how he had escaped their jurisdiction in October. He remains in prison without charges and has been fired from his factory post as an alleged political extremist. His wife and children have lived for the last several months on his severance pay of about \$300.

Many junta supporters believe that the issue of repression is only a small facet of the dictatorship and one that has been magnified out of proportion by critics. Among anti-Marxists, there is a widespread feeling that support for the Allende government virtually constituted a crime and that most victims of repression are Marxists.

"Don't these people ever ask themselves what would have happened if the Marxists had won?" asked a woman who owns a boutique, as she emerged from a wedding in which the priest had made a brief allusion to "these troubled times."

Occasionally, however, even conservatives are taken aback by the junta's methods.

Recently, an irate business executive from La Reina, an upper-middle-class residential district, showed a friend the following order to attend a parent-teacher association meeting at his child's school:

"By order of the commander of military institutes, Brig. Gen. Nilo Floody, director of the Santa Rita School, asks all parents to a meeting which will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 20 hours sharp.

"Failure to comply with this citation will be more than sufficient cause for immediate detention."

Control of Schools

The junta has made increasingly stronger efforts to control the educational system partly out of a conviction that the spread of Marxist ideology began in the schools.

According to a circular sent to schools in the Santiago area on Aug. 12 by the commander of military institutes, officers or non-commissioned officers will eventually serve as liaison to school directors.

The circular lists a series of activities for which professors or administrative personnel can be denounced to the authorities:

- Propagation of ill-intentioned rumors on government activities or extremist groups.
- Commentaries on politics.
- Propagation of jokes or stories about the action of the junta or its members.
- Distortion of patriotic concepts and values.
- Failure to comply with schedules or programs of study.

While the "cleansing" of the elementary and secondary schools has only just begun, the purge at the university level is virtually over. Thousands of professors and students were suspended or expelled from the universities in the coup's aftermath.

No figures are available on how many of these expulsions were permanent. But a list recently made available by the University of Chile names 1,520 professors and administrative personnel that have been forced out of that institution's various campuses.

Mansfield Predicts Depression for U.S.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 15 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., says the nation is in for a depression. "Inflation, stagnation and recession all indicate that we are heading for a depression," he said at a political fund-raising dinner here Friday night.

"The job of government at this time, the job of the President and the Congress, isn't to put off the asking of the essential sacrifices. It is to insist that, insofar as it lies within our power and wisdom, the essential sacrifices will be equitably borne in this nation."



BONN MEETING—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gestures while talking with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Bonn yesterday.

Gromyko, Visiting Bonn, Is Given Assurances on European Parley

BONN, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today assured Andrei Gromyko of Bonn's support in making the conference on European security a success, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Genscher told the Soviet foreign minister that Bonn has a serious desire to see that the European security conference becomes a success.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in Bonn today for two days of talks on international and bilateral problems.

"The foreign minister [Mr. Genscher] told the Soviet foreign minister that Germany is working with energy to help bring about the success of the conference," the spokesman said.

He said that Mr. Genscher told the Russian that successful conclusion of the European security conference could create a better climate for East-West cooperation and thereby help lessen tension in Europe.

Mr. Genscher also pledged continuation of Bonn's policy of reconciliation with the peoples of Eastern Europe, initiated by former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the spokesman said.

Patrol Vessels Isolate 'France' In Strike Siege

LE HAVRE, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Coast guard cutters carrying gunboats today isolated the strike-bound luxury liner France from communication with the shore while its rebellious crew members said they were organizing for a long siege.

The crew immobilized the 66,340-ton France three miles at sea on Wednesday when they refused to man the engines. They are demanding guarantees of employment following the vessel's scheduled withdrawal from service Oct. 25.

Maritime unions ordered a strike throughout the 437-ship French merchant fleet for tomorrow and Tuesday to support the 988 members of the ship's 2,500-man crew who are aboard the vessel.

"We are organized for a long siege," a spokesman for the crew said. "We have tripled the chores so the men will have their minds occupied. We have four movie showings a day and the television works everywhere so we can get the news."

The port authorities banned any approach to within 100 yards of the liner "to insure international security."

They said that the French government does not want the ocean, through which Persian Gulf oil is transported to Europe, to be controlled by fleets of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The two superpowers have task forces patrolling the ocean and are engaged in a dispute over the establishment of naval bases there.

Antiques Recovered

DOORN, Netherlands, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The police have recovered valuable antiques stolen in July from the former home of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. It was disclosed here. Two men, a 20-year-old German and a 22-year-old Dutchman, have been detained.

For First Time Since Cease-Fire Pact 20 Months Ago

Four Groups of Thieu Critics Organizing on a Wide Scale

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (WP).—The political opposition here is openly organizing on a wide scale for the first time since the January, 1973, cease-fire.

Catholics, Buddhists, newspapermen and politicians have attacked President Nguyen Van Thieu for alleged personal corruption and failure to move toward real peace.

President Thieu has responded unevenly to the attacks, with police tactics and with hints that major democratic reforms may soon be implemented. He has tried, without success so far, to restart talks with the Communists, using Indonesian President Suharto as an intermediary.

Last weekend 5,000 Catholics marched to protest corruption in the northern city of Hue. Police broke up the demonstration with tear gas and clubs and beat up the leader, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh.

Father Thanh had publicly read a document, called Indictment No. 1, accusing President Thieu of illegally enriching himself through half a dozen forms of corruption.

During the last week, Catholics in Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Can Tho and Saigon have been planning demonstrations. Police and special military units reportedly surrounded churches and pagodas, broke up meetings and harassed dissidents.

The Catholic anti-corruption movement began gathering steam in June, when 301 priests called a press conference and released a statement denouncing Mr. Thieu.

Police kept newsmen out of that press conference and confiscated copies of the statement.

Many of these protesting priests have been considered political conservatives. All are anti-Communist.

The Buddhists have focused on Mr. Thieu's failure to achieve peace.

Quiescent since the cease-fire, the militant An Quang arm of the Buddhist church two weeks ago endorsed a new organization called the Forces for National Reconciliation.

Sen. Vu Van Mau, leader of the Buddhist slate in the Senate, said in an interview that the new organization will provide a rallying point for all anti-Thieu forces. He said: "Until now Thieu has continued to apply policies that have thwarted the coming of peace."

In the 20 months since the cease-fire Mr. Thieu has successfully held down the opposition with police tactics and by accusing all critics of being pro-Communist.

But now, with even the U.S. Congress balking at Mr. Thieu's hard line, Sen. Mau's new organization aims to tread the tricky middle road between the President and the Communists in an effort, the senator said, to implement the Paris agreement and bring about "national reconciliation on the basis of self-determination by the people."

Another opposition rallying point has been the recent furor here over press censorship. Not only have newspapers been censored but also journalists have been arrested for writing stories about government corruption and their meetings broken up by policemen.

A large group of opposition deputies in the National Assembly has called for abolition of press censorship and the government says that it is considering the proposal. Two days ago, 300 journalists, writers and politicians declared their opposition to press censorship.

Mr. Ford began receiving his reports directly from the CIA when he was Vice-President and asked that the practice be continued after he assumed the presidency.

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"To have press freedom we've got to overthrow the regime and not just the press code," a politician said at their meeting. Police did not break up the session.

200 Reds Said Slain

SAIGON, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Government forces killed at least 200 North Vietnamese soldiers yesterday in a daylong artillery battle for the only road link to the northern city of Hue, field officers said.

Two regiments of the North Vietnamese 324th Division fired more than 1,000 mortar, rocket and artillery rounds into government positions at La Son base, 15 miles southwest of Hue, the officers said.

Casualties among the 1,000 government defenders were not immediately reported.

The camp defends Highway 1 and its fall would constitute enemy entrenchment of Hue, which has been the scene in recent days of anti-government turmoil.

Uganda, Tanzania, Accord Reported

NATROBI, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—Uganda and Tanzania have agreed to exchange prisoners and cease their propaganda war, President Mohammed Sidi Barre of Somalia, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said yesterday.

Speaking at Nairobi Airport before leaving for Somalia after a two-day visit to Kenya, President Sidi Barre said the agreement had been reached after his talks with President Idi Amin of Uganda and Tanzanian Prime Minister Rashid Kawawa.

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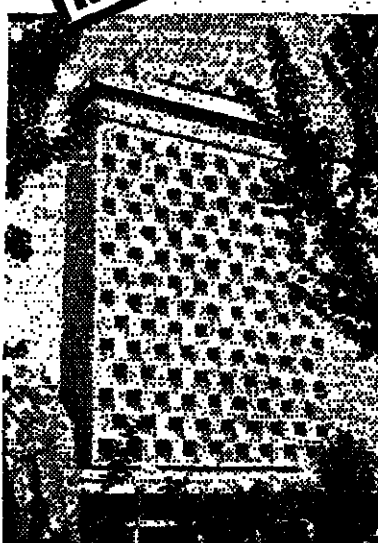
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The End of Prester John

The legend of Prester John—John the Priest—wandered over a good bit of Asia before it settled in the highlands of Abyssinia. But perhaps Prester John had always been African—geography in the early Middle Ages was fairly fluid, and reports of isolated Christian communities, long outward in the first great missionary wave of the faith, must have come from many sources. Yet in Abyssinia—modern Ethiopia—the faith did persist, in a form heretical to Rome, but with deep, ancient roots, appealing strongly to the imagination of a Europe that felt menaced by Islam and tempted toward its own massive thrust around the world. And now, in the person of Haile Selassie, King of Kings, perhaps the last true Prester John has been deposed, succeeded by a figurehead behind which the Ethiopian Army will exert its anonymous, institutionalized authority.

Newer worlds thrust themselves into Ethiopia at times in its history—the Portuguese were among the first, four centuries ago; the British did not arrive in force until past the middle of the nineteenth century, and did not stay; the Italians were soundly trounced a little later, to return, with Fascist trappings, in 1935.

It was then that the modern world became fully cognizant of Ethiopia, and of Haile Selassie, the lonely little figure who asked the help of the League of Nations, and received none of importance. Addis Ababa sounded strangely in the world's ears then,

the primitive capital at the end of a thin string of rail from Djibouti, with a primitive army that fought Mussolini's planes like the forces of Montezuma battling Spanish guns and horses.

Unlike Montezuma, Haile Selassie returned to his capital and to his power, but in a world that transformed the one and was to cripple the other. Ambivalent toward progress, yet pressed by it, and upholding it in theory and a reasonable amount of practice, Haile Selassie was a great man in the new Africa but of diminishing importance to the new Ethiopia. Like Pope John XXIII in the Vatican, the Prester John of the post-war years opened windows to the newer winds that were abroad. Perhaps it is a pity, for drama and for a certain justice, that unlike the other John, this Prester John lived to feel the full force of the blast.

In an era when one is more likely to associate Addis Ababa with Ethiopian Airlines than with warriors draped in lionskins, the fall of Haile Selassie can still revive memories of legend and poetry, of Prester John and Rasselas. And, in fact, there is food for thought, both for the deposed king and those who deposed him in the lines with which Samuel Johnson opened his epic: "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantom of hope; who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the history of Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia."

Another Russian Grain Raid?

The Russians continue to keep secret the crop information which would indicate whether or not they again plan to sneak into the world grain market, which means essentially the American market, and buy up huge supplies to make up for domestic shortfalls. The last time they did this, in 1972, they bought nearly 20 million tons of grain and, in the process, virtually emptied international food reserves and gave a tremendous push to world inflation. Partially as a result, the United States then undertook to make the Russians provide regular information that would prevent a repeat raid. This effort produced the Soviet-American agriculture agreement of 1973. In that agreement, however, Moscow refused to accept any obligation to report on carry-over stocks, i.e., how much grain is left over from the last harvest. And though they did agree to supply "relevant information" on production, they have denied an American team permission to inspect wheat fields in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

From the Soviet viewpoint, it is understandable why the Kremlin should wish to conceal its hand. If the harvest is bad, Moscow wants to be able to get the best deal possible in the foreign marketplace. Moreover, it wishes to make it as difficult as possible for the United States to extract payment for grain not only in hard currency but, as Secretary of State Kissinger has indicated the United States wants to do, in political concessions as well. But the Russians did not accept a formal obligation to provide crop information. Their refusal to honor that commitment casts a disagreeable light on their attitude to détente. And the United States has good economic as well as political reasons to hold the Russians to strict terms.

The way to do this is for the United States to dispose of its farm exports in three categories. In the first category should

come regular customers like Europe, Japan and China. They are friends or political partners, they pay, and they are regular customers who, unlike the Russians, do not conceal their hand and do not play the grain market as though it were a poker game. In the second category, which ought to overlap the first more than it actually does, should be hungry nations without the money to buy anywhere near the food they need. Friendship, diplomacy and humanitarianism all are relevant considerations here.

The Russians should come only in a third category, for they are not only adversaries but market wreckers. It is presumptuous of them to hold that whenever their own crop falls short they will use their money and political weight to muscle into the American food-export line, shoving aside our regular customers and our needy friends and contributing to shortages and inflation as only a big occasional buyer can. This is particularly the case right now when world supplies are short. The United States is under no obligation to let the Russians into the line on their own terms. On the contrary, it has a contrary obligation to run its food exports according to a conscious national policy of its own.

Secretary of Agriculture Butz continues to indulge the fanciful notion of a "free" international grain market. But it is precisely this "freedom" which produced the fiasco of 1972. The Russians must be required to provide crop information in the manner of other buyers, and in the manner contemplated by the 1973 Soviet-American agriculture agreement. Meanwhile, the United States must tighten the timing requirement for reports of export commitments by American grain traders, in order to let the government know what's going on before the moment to do anything about it has passed. Without these steps, Washington is tempting a repeat of the Russian grain raid of 1972.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Amnesty in the U.S.

Gerald Ford will study amnesty "case by case" . . . Watergate is not dead! One month after Mr. Nixon's departure, America is once more plunged into the nightmare of Watergate because of the blunders of the man whose transfer into power meant the end of "horror." After the wave of protests aroused by a possible amnesty in favor of all those who were involved in the many affairs related to Watergate, President Ford Wednesday decided to make a step backward. . . . America now fears that the truth will be forever hidden. In acting so soon—in pardoning Mr. Nixon—Gerald Ford leads many Americans, who would have easily accepted a pardon after judicial action, to think that the presidency is untouchable. . . . It is from the trial of the six indicted persons that Americans had hoped to know who has done what in the Watergate

scandal. . . . A general pardon might mean covering up the cover-up.
—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

U.S.-Turkish Relations

Whatever the future may bring for relations between the U.S.A. and Turkey, one thing is already certain: They will be heavily influenced by Cyprus. If this wound continues to fester, if no accommodation can be reached, and still more if the Turkish Army launches new attacks, the result for the ties between Ankara and Washington cannot be adverse. America will be compelled to revise a Turkish policy that has remained stable since the '50s, and Turkey will assuredly react with indignation to any reduction in support. Such reaction would lead to increasing aloofness from the West, and this is only one of the reasons why it will be extremely important to find a solution to the Cyprus problem in the next few weeks or months.
—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 16, 1899

LONDON—All the papers here publish an interview which President Kruger is said to have granted a press correspondent on Thursday evening: "Why must there be a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal?" said the President. "Why cannot we go to arbitration to settle the differences between the two countries? This is the only sane approach."

Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1924

LONDON—This city may finally be able to see D.W. Griffith's new picture, "Love and Sacrifice," after all, or so the latest reports indicate. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the president of the British Board of Censors, is said to have agreed to look at the film again. The film is about the American Revolution and it was banned so as not to stir up bad feelings here.



An Honorable and Prudent Pardon

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the presidential pardon, a few observations:
• It is objected that Richard Nixon has not shown a proper contrition, that he did not "apologize." I do not think this is the fact.
• No words can describe the depths of my regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency, a nation I so deeply love and an institution I so greatly respect.

What do they want from him? He even went so far as to advise his earlier misadventures on his critics. "I know that many fair-minded people believe that my motivation and actions in the Watergate affair were intentionally self-serving and illegal. I now understand how my own mistakes and misjudgments have contributed to that belief and seem to support it. This burden is the heaviest one of all to bear."

It is objected that at this point now stand, the record doesn't establish whether Richard Nixon was actually guilty. Stuff and nonsense. There isn't anyone around who believes that Richard Nixon wasn't in fact guilty of complicity in the cover-up. To demonstrate it before a jury would be a venture in redundancy.
When Eichmann was seized and tried in Israel, it wasn't because it was required that his guilt be "proved." What the Israelis wanted, for reasons altogether understandable, was a show trial. What some of Nixon's critics want is a show trial. These Jacobinical passions President Ford has declined to appease, and he is right in declining to do so.

The argument that it is now established that all men are not equal under the law is superficial. We are governed under a Constitution that gives the president the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States." Perhaps executive clemency should be done away with altogether. But no one is saying that. So long as the prerogative survives, it is precisely a call to discrimination.
President Lincoln, commuting the sentence of death for a lonely private on one occasion in the Civil War, would not have denied that he had discriminated in favor of the object of his compassion. If it is required to be proved, before an executive can extend clemency, that everyone else in identical circumstances also receive clemency, the instrument could never be used, because research into the question would be endless and conclusions ambiguous.

It is not correct to say that Mr. Nixon's confession was to be punished even as Mr. Nixon gets off scot-free. Mr. Nixon's principal offense was a political crime. He lied, systematically, to the American people. The June tape that was the proximate cause of his resignation revealed only that he maneuvered while in the White House to discourage an investigation, pleading national security.

That was an utterly trivial offense. It was magnified by Mr. Nixon's public posture. For this he has been brutally—though fairly—punished. Ejected from the White House, exiled from the esteem of the countrymen who had given him the greatest vote in presidential history; that was his punishment. So we want to send him to jail for double punishment?

His confederates were not publicly elected personnel, and their punishment can only come from a court of law. If the judges decide that the official pardon granted to Nixon is itself grounds for declining to convict the confederates, well let them go ahead

and make that decision. Who's going to stop them?
• The hysteria shown by, for instance, the editorial writer for *The New York Times* ("President Ford has failed in his duty to the republic, made a mockery of the claim of equal justice before the law, promoted renewed public discord, made possible the clouding of the historical record, and undermined the human values he sought to invoke" etc.) is an ugly phenomenon. Moreover, it is self-justifying.

If there is to be discord, it will only be because it has been stimulated. The Constitution does not specify that the president shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons only when there is a clear popular sanction for the granting of said pardons. It authorizes the president to make up his mind respecting clemency and my own feeling is that President Ford has acted honorably, prudently, and charitably.

The Messy U.S. Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The economic bad news in the United States came in all shapes and sizes last week and it came from all directions.

In New York the stock market went down, down, down. In Detroit auto prices went up. In Vienna oil producers dashed hopes of a price cut. In Washington the wholesale price index rose at an annual rate of nearly 50 per cent last month, and a White House meeting of labor leaders showed a non-meeting of minds with the administration.

What emerges from these developments is the jumbled character of the present economic distress. There is no textbook answer for the trouble, no clear line of broad policy likely to work, no unified game plan which applies. What would be useful is a variety of messy activities undertaken on a case by case basis along a broad front. And the main question now is whether President Ford can go against his ideological bent to learn that lesson, and then shape his team of economic advisers accordingly. Mr. Ford approaches economic problems with a well-defined bias toward two broad policy lines traditionally recommended for holding inflation. First, he is partial to slowing economic activity by holding down the money supply. But interest rates are already so high that any increase would totally disrupt economic activities sensitive to credit conditions—activities such as housing and the private utilities, not to mention the stock market. Further weakening in these areas could tilt the economy toward a serious, long-term recession. That

is why so many of the economists at the Sept. 5 White House meeting recommended some easing of interest rates.

Mr. Ford's second bias is in favor of cutting down on government spending. Such cuts would not only restrain demand, they would lessen government borrowing, thus making it possible to hold down the money supply without raising interest rates through the roof. But the general weakness of the economy makes almost all groups especially keen to get their share of government payments. The unions in particular suspect that Mr. Ford is only using the inflation as an excuse to cut into the social programs they have pushed through over the years. At the meeting in Washington on Sept. 5, they made plain their opposition to cuts of almost any kind. Their allies in the Democratic party sustain that position by voting against President Ford's request to freeze a civil service pay increase.

In these circumstances, the administration can only rely to a limited extent on the money and budget-cutting. Unless he wants a tighter fight with labor and the Democratic party, the President must supplement his favorite courses of action with a variety of other moves designed to ease particular concerns and interests. Something special has to be done for the housing industry, the steel industry, the oil and food costs, which lie at the root of the latest surge in wholesale prices, need to be brought under control—perhaps by foreign policy action.

Above all, the sense of fair play, of a general sacrifice and restraint for the common interest, needs to be developed. That means a way of checking the most egregious examples of unjustified price hikes and curbed wage demands. It means what is called an income policy, with some guidelines for wages and profits.

Mr. Ford is apparently unclear as to how far he is prepared to move away from his old ideological bias. The economic meetings leading up to the summit at the end of this month are at least partly a means of self-education. The test lies chiefly in personnel. Mr. Ford has inherited from President Nixon a team of economic advisers little suited to take messy actions on a wide variety of fronts. Budget Director Roy Ash has principled objections to government intervention in the private economy. So does Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, while slightly more flexible, lacks the stature and conceptual authority to be the dominant figure in economic policy.

So in gauging future economic policy, Washington is paying more attention to men than words. If Mr. Ford stands pat with his present team, the outlook will indeed be bleak. If he opens the lists, if he takes on advisers prepared to restrain wages and profits by focusing attention on rip-offs, then he might yet contain inflation without an awful recession running through to 1976.

An Inquiry

Ford: Into the Storm

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—Why did he do it? The public effects of President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon are clearly bad. But speculation as to his private motives continues here unabated.

Unless the President gives a clear statement of the reasons for his decision, no definitive explanation is possible. But it is reasonable to assume that like most of us when we make a major decision, President Ford had a mixture of motives.

As a politician, he may have concluded that the sooner he cleared up his Nixon problem the better.

As a private person, he is kindly and compassionate. Richard Nixon has been his political colleague and friend for 25 years, not a close personal friend—Nixon has only two or three intimates—but sufficiently close to make him feel a sense of obligation and concern.

Nixon, sure to go down in American history as one of the really great charlatans, skillfully played upon Ford's sympathies. He floated rumors that his health was rapidly deteriorating. Through Nixon loyalists still in the Cabinet and the White House staff, he planted the fear in the President's mind that he—Nixon—might commit suicide if the pardon did not arrive soon.

An Old Dodge

Sudden bad health is, of course, the oldest dodge of the criminal defendant. One is reminded of Albert B. Fall, one of the chief figures in the Teapot Dome scandal, arriving for his trial in a wheelchair, clutching a cane, and wearing a shirttail three shoes too big. Fall tottered to the courtroom chair and promptly pretended to faint.

Fall's counsel pleaded to the

jury to send this dying "back to the sunshine of Mexico." The judge, with asperity worthy of Judge Sirica, told the jury: "Well, nor I have anything to do with this case on the evidence nothing else."

Convicted for bribe-taking, sentenced to prison for a Fall recovered his health remarkably speed and live another dozen years, dying ripe age of 83. I predict Nixon, phlegmatic and melanocholic, will do the same. Clearly he was in distraught last week to Ford's contrary to his knee the pardon totally on his terms. Would that we all had our interests so well whetted as Ford's.

Unburdened by a conscience and unconcerned about himself, Nixon is likely to remove or shame. His ego protects his body from psychosomatic distress. For he now will go serenely, decades embroiling the and fantasizing his memoir another year or two, he will savor statements and giving day interviews.

As Rep. John Anderson, told a reporter in what was the quote of the year: "We were stupid enough to let this awful man find like one of MacArthur's officers? He was always to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into oblivion."

Granted that Ford was indeed a bit by the Clifford of American politics and that on grounds of sympathy and political pardon was always in the question still has to be why as a politician, he proceeded more carefully regard to the terms and timing?

His Record

To arrive at an answer political question, Ford's career has to be borne in mind. As House minority leader never disagreed with the substance of legislation, on appointments second thing to a dissent record contains is a sting against a mass transit bill. During his time as Vice-President, when he have been quietly preparing self to deal with the other serious problems he knew would soon be responsibility, Ford was baring the country making table speeches and conferring conferences with I sag defense of Nixon.

"The weight of the does not justify the impeachment," he said. House Judiciary Committee pared to vote—as if he he ally ended the thousands of

If Ford had been a member of the Judiciary Committee, little doubt that he would be ranged with Reps. V. Dennis and Sandman, defending his party chief the evidence and the pros of common sense. In short, Ford became a lion's leader because he very good follower. When made him Vice-President was no written warranty anted his political image or sensitivity. On the c in his first month in the dental cockpit he has displayed more of those than most observers than possessed. But at the heart of the past week should told you, our new pilot in this plane by the seat pants. Keep your seat fastened.

Letters

'Amnesty'

You reported a precious dozen column inches to Mr. J.W.B. Crawford's rambling diatribe (Sep. 4) against President Ford's reported intention to grant a conditional amnesty to Vietnam draft dodgers, deserters and defectors.

The burden of Crawford's passion seemed to be that "greatness" required granting unconditional amnesty. Is he unaware that we still live in nation-states and that the fulfillment of national policies—presumably promulgated by democratically-elected leaders—requires a modicum of national solidarity?

I do not argue that all draft-dodge Americans who fled to avoid participation in the Vietnam war were cowards and should forever be penalized. But I do suggest that those who disobeyed the properly legislated laws of the United States, laws concerning military service, have hardly earned unconditional amnesty.

Is it merciful to those who fought in Vietnam, many with mistyglances about the struggle, to be excessively merciful to those who ran away instead of helping prevent the Republic of Vietnam from being overrun by the hoodlums in Hanoi?

LOVELL BERNETT, Laif, France.

patriots. These patriots risked death and imprisonment in order to act as the conscience of a nation in which members of our government and military were ignoring our Federal Constitution. We are now hearing angry comments from families of those whose sons did not refuse to serve—comments which openly state that they regret not having arranged for their sons to leave the country also.

The majority of those who left the country sincerely convinced that they would not be fighting to protect our supposedly democratic republic felt that our government was criminal, not they. There were those who did depart through selfish motives—youngsters who merely wanted to continue a lazy drugged existence and who tarnished the image of those who left or went to prison through honest protest. The same issue of your newspaper carried reviews of three books which bear out that this was never a very honorable war and has turned out to be one in which the returning veterans may create more problems for society than it was worth. The day is coming when the veterans' organization will be made up of these young men with different opinions as a result of their experiences than those held by veterans of World Wars I and II. These older veterans fought a long and bloody conflict against one of the most undisciplined military machines the modern world ever devised and should be among the first to recognize that super-patriotism with its blind obedience to sick authority can be as dangerous to liberty as indifference.

Perhaps the time will come soon

when even they will recognize that John Wayne is not qualified to act as the conscience of a nation and that James Bond is no more than a pornographic propaganda sickness.

Perhaps they can understand that the Green Berets, who were first trained in Germany secretly by ex-Nazi officers only to surface in Vietnam as a new Gestapo type unit, truly did bring the horror we bestowed on the Com-mo and Ranger Units during World War II.

I would like to see President Ford address right wing groups with firm and reasonable anger with some of these truths. I would guess that history will also bear out that the arrogance and corruption among the Asian aristocracy and the military contributed more aid and comfort to the enemy than all our draft dodgers en masse. Perhaps it is simply the time to make clear that the

average Asian peasant is to be better off under O than under rule by the mandarins.

There should be NO amnesty. The files of these men should be destroyed; i. them return when they wish no questions asked. At this there is much to commend for citizens to grant the amnesty. To play the victim with the accusation more suspicion among the army that this is going to gesture to open the way for Nixon. Thus, after a good Mr. Ford will cloud his own identity with the accusation there is something the F. I. can as a group want to up. At this level of manna instead of trying to be clever don't they try being wise?

MARTIN F. CONYER, Brussels.



THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

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We are pleased to announce that

Morton E. Wise

has been appointed a Director of our company

Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd.

Members New York Stock Exchange

17a Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FE
01-493 6090

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Abt. 1975	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1976	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1977	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1978	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1979	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1980	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1981	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 1982	21	85	80	85	
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Abt. 2016	21	85	80	85	
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Abt. 2027	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2028	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2029	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2030	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2031	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2032	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2033	21	85	80	85	
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Abt. 2093	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2094	21	85	80	85	
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Abt. 2096	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2097	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2098	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2099	21	85	80	85	
Abt. 2100	21	85	80	85	

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High	
Bonds	
Artesian 8/25	7 84
Artesian 8/30	13 99
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By Carl Gewirtz

From all reports, Arab investors are not much interested in paper with floating rates. However, there is clearly a market to be tapped. The issues for Australasia and Borneo, floated over the past few months, have sold well in the secondary market with the former at a slight premium.

Swiss banks, which manage a large pool of investment funds, have traditionally shunned floating-rate paper, but they were big buyers of Australasia's issued last month. Swiss banks, such as Swiss Banking Company and Swiss Agency for Foreign Investments, are also active in the market.

If investors are willing, the Borneo-Alea loan can be extended for up to five years after the tenth year; in return, the notes would then pay the "twentieths of the principal" of the loan. The holders in 1984 would have to give sixty days' notice to be redeemed at par or to extend for the extra five years.

The base LIBOR rate will be set by five reference banks. Four of them—Manufacturers' Hanseatic Bank, Citibank, National Westminster and Westdeutsche

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

*Mer's inventories.	\$136,401,000	\$133,488,000	\$113,910,000
*Exports	\$8,367,200	\$8,355,700	\$5,863,300

*Imports \$9,635,600 \$8,612,500 \$5,828,700

Commodity index, based on 1967-1900 the consumers price index, based on 1967-1900, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Landesbank—will no doubt be quoting the equivalent of the prime rate. The fifth is a London-based consortium, Banque de Bruxelles-Drayton, and under present conditions will probably quote a higher rate, raising the average of the five.

This will encourage banks which do not get their own funds at the prime rate to participate in the loan. In addition, banks can get an underwriting commission of 1% to the yield if banks decide to hold the paper in their own folio.

three-eighths of a point and a selling commission of 1 1/4 per cent. Calculated on the average life of 7.9 years (a sinking fund begins operating in the first year). If all options to redeem the bonds are exercised, the commissions would add about 0.92 per cent to the yield if banks decide to hold the paper in their own portfolio.

For individuals, this loan, like
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Early Promise of Ford Administration Fades

By Thomas E. McNaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (N.Y.T.).—Only one-third of the preliminary meetings—four sessions—have been held so far in preparation for the administration's heralded "summit economic conference" toward the end of this month. But a large catalogue of recommendations for dealing with specific problems has already been assembled and more are certain to come in the next two weeks. The American economy is obviously in need of repair.

Meanwhile, only five weeks of the new Ford administration have passed and some major difficulties have already surfaced after its highly promising start. The normal 100-day honeymoon with the new chief of state may not have ended, but the period of bliss may already be diminishing.

The warm initial relations with a receptive Congress and with various elements of society seem to be subsiding. There is an obvious need for reassessment and for some positive actions in the White House to restore cordial and cooperative attitudes.

On both counts—economic matters and political affairs—difficulties seem to be increasing day by day. Even top government officials concede that inflation and the course of the economy are worsening, rather than improving. And the administration's relatively few political actions so far have run into considerable questioning and debate.

Major Disappointments

It is certainly unfair and unrealistic to conclude at this early date that the Ford administration will fail to fulfill the high hopes that greeted its inauguration, although it is clear that major disappointments have surfaced.

In a limited poll of business

opinion, there was definite concern over how the controversial pardon of Richard Nixon would affect the new administration's near-term relations with Congress in any effort to push through new economic programs and policies. But several businessmen and economists expressed the view that the disenchanted would be transitory and not inhibit the administration's long-term run to deal effectively with domestic and international economic matters.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT).—Unfavorable economic news sent the stock market sharply lower last week as the Dow Jones industrial average ended at its lowest closing level in almost 12 years.

The stock sell-off at the New York Stock Exchange was broadly based, with the gold issues especially hard hit. No major stock group managed to end in the plus column.

Reflecting the lower trend, the widely followed Dow average finished the week down 50.69 points at 637.19. It was the lowest close since Nov. 19, 1963, when the Dow ended at 635.21. Since Aug. 5, when Richard Nixon announced he was resigning as president, the Dow has lost 169.37 points.

Bearish news concerning the inflationary trend and the economy hurt the stock market throughout the week. Such news included the report from the Commerce Department that retail sale in August were disappointing and the announcement that wholesale prices trended upward, Sept. 1, August.

Adding to investors' jitters over the state of the economy was the gloomy report on Thursday from the Council of Economic Advisers on the prospect for housing starts.

Another depressant was the prediction by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the council, that the economy would continue to worsen through next spring with no let up in higher prices.

The stock market's biggest casualties this week were the gold-mining issues. They began to decline sharply Monday after a leading gold investment adviser, George Schaefer, who had previously been bullish on gold stocks, advised his clients in a market letter to sell them.

The results were dramatic. Leading gold stocks, which had climbed many months (defying the dominant market trend), fell drastically through Thursday and were heavily traded. Among the gold issues, ASA Inc. lost 20 3/8 for the week, down to 23 1/8, Homestake 133/4 and Campbell Red Lake 107/8.

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Another depressant was the prediction by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the council, that the economy would continue to worsen through next spring with no let up in higher prices.

The stock market's biggest casualties this week were the gold-mining issues. They began to decline sharply Monday after a leading gold investment adviser, George Schaefer, who had previously been bullish on gold stocks, advised his clients in a market letter to sell them.

The results were dramatic. Leading gold stocks, which had climbed many months (defying the dominant market trend), fell drastically through Thursday and were heavily traded. Among the gold issues, ASA Inc. lost 20 3/8 for the week, down to 23 1/8, Homestake 133/4 and Campbell Red Lake 107/8.

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

.. FOREIGN
z-Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following:

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. e—Declared or paid after stock

dividend or split up: k-Declared or paid this year accumulative issues with dividends in arrears n-New issue p-Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r-Declared or paid in preceding 12

months plus stock dividend t-Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

dend and sales in full x-ds-Ex distribution
xr-Ex rights xw-Without warrants
ww-With warrants wd-When distributed
wi-When issued nd-Next day delivery.

It is necessary to determine whether the assets of the company are being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such company in foreign have subject to interest equalization tax.

Rival Claims in U.S., Russia On Synthesizing Element 106

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (NYT)—The third time in a decade, disputes have arisen between scientists at the University of California at Berkeley and the Soviet Union and at the University of Dubna in the Soviet Union.

The latest subject of controversy is No. 106 in the periodic table of elements. The table is the elements roughly in order of increasing weight and arrangement in columns with common properties.

Element 106 would be in the category as chromium, molybdenum and tungsten. However, like other elements heavier than uranium, it would almost immediately decay radioactively into lighter elements. The synthesis at the University of California's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory was announced yesterday.

Last June, when the Soviet group made a similar announcement, a member of the California group described the claim as "overblown" and lacking in supporting data. Tuesday, however, the Soviet claim was treated more gently.

Soviet Visit

It was in part because of a visit by the leader of the Soviet group, Dr. Georgi Flerov, to the California laboratories, where he met with the chief U.S. experimenters, Dr. Albert Ghiorso and Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Dr. Seaborg, Nobel Prize winner for his early work in element synthesis, a former head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

It was reportedly agreed at that meeting to defer further claims and to defer any further claims to the new element until the question of priority was resolved.

In 1964, the Russians announced the synthesis of element No. 104 and named it kurchatovium or a leading Soviet physicist. The Berkeley group made a similar claim and assigned the element the name rutherfordium, in honor of England's great physicist.

In 1970, the joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna announced that Dr. Flerov's group had manufactured element No.

105, after an earlier, erroneous claim. It was proposed that the element be named for Niels Bohr of Denmark. Berkeley, however, said it had been first, and proposed hahnium as the name, in honor of Germany's Otto Hahn.

Final Decision

The final decision in naming the elements will be made by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The U.S. results were described Tuesday at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N.J., by Dr. Ghiorso and Dr. Seaborg. Dr. Ghiorso was quoted by United Press International as saying of the Soviet work:

"We think there's a possibility that's right... But the probability in my mind is perhaps small."

The two syntheses were done by basically different methods and, according to the claims, produced different isotopes of the element—that is, versions with slightly different nuclear weights. The Berkeley work was done with the laboratory's heavy ion linear accelerator, or hilac, which has been "scooped up" to become a super-hilac.

It was used to accelerate ions of oxygen 18 and drive them into a target of californium 249. Such ions are alone with less than their full complement of electrons. The californium captured enough nuclear particles from the oxygen to form a giant nucleus, with 263 protons and neutrons—an isotope of element 106. Its half life was only nine-tenths of a second, according to the Berkeley group.

At Dubna, ions of chromium 54 were accelerated and fired into lead, reportedly producing a different isotope of element 106.

Assessing the results of such experiments is extremely difficult because only tiny amounts of the suspected material are produced and a variety of ingenious tests must be performed to prove its existence before it decays.

The synthesis of such super-heavy elements is considered important by theorists because it adds to knowledge of the basic characteristics of very large atomic nuclei.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

all floating-rate paper, offers a way to get a high rate of interest, usually reserved for deposits of \$10,000 or more, for an investment of \$1,000.

However, like most floating-rate notes, this issue can be redeemed after 30 months, at a modest premium. This could happen if, for example, long-term rates fell and it suddenly became attractive to float a fixed-rate bond issue.

Another loan currently on offer is for the Austrian Central Bank, which is owned by the main banks and financial institutions in Austria. The three-year loan is to be denominated in Austrian schillings—5 million schillings, the equivalent of \$16.5 million—and will carry an annual coupon of 3 1/4 per cent.

The Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. is leading the managing group which is fully underwriting the loan. All payments, including principal, can be made in dollars or the dollar equivalent at the average exchange rate prevailing 90 days before payment.

Midwest investors are said to prefer loans denominated in their own currency as this frees them of any worry over currency risk. Of course, it exposes the borrower to the danger of the devaluation of the dinar. On the

other hand, the exposure is reduced by the relatively low interest rate.

At present, only the Swiss bond market can offer borrowers such attractive rates and bankers say they expect the Swiss rates to rise as marketing the loans is becoming increasingly difficult.

This is also the situation for borrowers trying to raise funds through syndicated bank loans. Klorick, which has been in the market for several weeks seeking some \$200 million at 1 point over LIBOR, has still not completed the deal.

A notable exception was the success of New Zealand, which started out seeking \$325 million and put together a \$400-million, five-year loan at 1 point over LIBOR.

France's Credit National also was successful in putting together a \$500 million loan. This was arranged with Midwest investors. The yield on the 10-year fixed-rate loan is reportedly just under 10 3/4 per cent. Bankers with ties to the Midwest estimate that some \$25 billion of the Arab oil producing states' income will be free for investment this year and that some 3 per cent is currently going into long-term, fixed-rate loans.

Investment bankers had been hoping to bring some of the Midwest money into the U.S. commercial paper market where state-run Electricite de France earlier this year hoped to raise substantial sums. However, less than \$70 million in this short-dated paper has been sold, which means the bulk of EDF's foreign financing—more than \$400 million—is being carried out in the Euro-dollar market.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Sept. 11: 11.33 % Sept. 4: 11.33 %
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Sept. 11: 11.7 % Sept. 4: 11.33 %
Industrials (3-7 Years)
Sept. 11: 10.37 % Sept. 4: 10.11 %

Market Turnover
Sept. 13 Sept. 6
Cedex: \$108.2 mil. \$127.7 mil.
Eurodollar: \$179.7 mil. \$111.2 mil.

Issues traded: 1,970
Advances: 156; declines: 1,697; unchanged: 117.
New highs: 3; new lows: 1,054.
Week Ended Sept. 14, 1974

Volume
last week: 57,643,403 shares
week ago: 50,034,300 shares
last week: 57,643,403 shares
week ago: 50,034,300 shares

Advances: 135; declines: 601; unchanged: 184.
New highs: 4; new lows: 438.
Week Ended Sept. 14, 1974

Market Averages
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United Press International

ALL HANDS—Navy defensive end Tim Harden, plus a teammate hidden behind him, raise their hands when they see their linebacker, Tom Gardner, fall on a blocked field goal in the end zone for a touchdown. The midshipmen needed the score to beat Virginia, 35-28.

Big Spruce Runs Big \$250,000 Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Big Spruce, a specialist in winning the big races, charged to the front along the rail in the stretch at Belmont Park yesterday to win the \$250,000 Marlboro Cup by almost three lengths.

With Mike Hole riding the dark bay son of Herbage made an impressive claim to the handicap championship of the year by his rout of nine of the best horses in America.

Arbee's Boy was second in the second running of the mile and an eighth race. The colt was 1 1/4 lengths ahead of third-place Foreign, the lightweight in the field with 128 pounds.

Big Spruce, winning for only the second time in eight races this year, carried only 126 pounds. He carried 16 over the distance in the first time of 1 minute 46 3/5 seconds, even though the track still was wet from overnight rain.

A year ago in the inaugural running, Secretariat set a world record of 1:45 2/5 in winning the race.

Big Spruce, owned by Elmendorf Farm, picked up a winner's purse of \$150,000.

Bustino Classic Victor

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Bustino, 10-10 favorite owned by Lady Beaverbrook and ridden by Joe Mercer, ran to an easy three-length victory in the 3 1/4-mile 127-yard race.

Ribson led the field of 10 through most of the first half of the race, until stablemate Bustino forged into the lead and kept it to claim first prize of \$56,768 (\$136,138).

Dahlia Leads

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—Today was a day of mixed fortunes for American oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt.

Arkansas Defense Upsets USC in College Ranks

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 15 (AP)—Arkansas' defense, led by safety Floyd Hogan and linebacker Dennis Winston, shut down the University of Southern California's vaunted attack as the Razorbacks upset the fifth-ranked Trojans, 22-7, last night.

Hogan set up 10 of Arkansas' points with two pass interceptions and Winston stopped USC tailback Anthony Davis.

USC coach John McKay had called Trojan quarterback Pat Haden the greatest passer he had ever seen, but Arkansas' defense gave him little opportunity last night. The secondary, led by Hogan, covered Haden's intended receivers and intercepted four passes. Haden did not complete his first pass until the final 13 seconds of the game.

Hogan set up Arkansas' first touchdown when he returned a Haden interception 66 yards to the USC 32. Ike Pate, a junior-college transfer who gained 80 yards on 19 carries, scored from 27 yards out after taking a pitch from Miller. Hogan's 26-yard return of another interception resulted in a 22-yard field goal that put Arkansas on top 20-7 late in the third period.

USC's only touchdown came on a 100-yard kickoff return by Davis and tied the score 7-7 midway through the first period.

Arkansas 28, Baylor 11. At Norman, Okla., Joe Washington led Oklahoma to a 21-point fourth quarter and the No.

1-ranked Sooners overcame a mistake-riddled first half to subdue Baylor, 22-11. Baylor trailed by only two points, 7-5, at the end of three periods.

But the Sooners stopped fumbling and put the game away with three quick touchdowns in the final period, one on a nine-yard run by Washington, Washington carried for 156 yards in only 17 carries, an average of more than nine yards a try.

Illinois 16, Indiana 6

At Champaign, Ill., Indiana was stopped on the one-foot line early in the game and then Illinois rallied in the second half on Jim Kopatz's passing and Chubby Phillips's running for a 16-0 Big Ten triumph.

Wisconsin 23, Purdue 14

At West Lafayette, Ind., sophomore tailback Ron Pollard scored two third-period touchdowns and Wisconsin fought off a late Purdue surge for a 23-14 victory.

The Badgers, scoring in each period, opened a 21-0 lead before the Boilermakers could tally. However, Wisconsin's defense managed to keep Purdue in check the rest of the way, except for a 64-yard scoring pass from quarterback Mike Terrell to former Olympic sprinter Larry Burton. Burton wound up the game with eight receptions for 193 yards.

At Newnan, Ga., Texas' 10th-ranked Longhorns, led by reserve quarterback Mike Presley after a sluggish start, rallied for 21 points in the second period and went on to rout Boston College, 42-19. Taking over after starting quarterback Marty Akins suffered a concussion early in the second quarter, Presley capped a 95-yard march by scoring on a short run and then set up two more touchdowns, moving Texas into a 21-3 half-time lead.

At Baton Rouge, La., Brad Davis ran for two touchdowns and LSU won two touchdowns with its new star offensive end on a 42-14 victory. The ninth-ranked Tigers built a 35-0 lead before allowing Colorado a pair of fourth-quarter touchdowns, one of them on a blocked punt.

It was an impressive debut for the new offense, installed by coach Charles McClendon because of his large stable of quality running backs.

Mississippi 10, Missouri 9. At Jackson, Miss., senior quarterback Kenny Lyons sparked the Rebels to a 10-0 upset victory over Missouri. Lyons broke a scoreless deadlock in the third period when he engineered a 71-yard drive for the game's only touchdown. He completed four key passes for 28 yards and sneaked the final yard for the score.

Penn State 24, Stanford 20. At University Park, Pa., Woody Petchel, a junior second-string running back, scored from the one-yard line with 2:19 remaining to conclude an 80-yard drive.

Air Force 37, Idaho 8. At the Air Force Academy, Colo., Ken Wood scored three touchdowns and gained 93 yards as the Air Force smothered Idaho, 37-8. The Falcons rolled up 365 yards rushing in an overpowering ground attack. Air Force passed only eight times for 51 yards.

Nebraska 61, Oregon 7. At Lincoln, Neb., Dave Rumm threw two touchdown passes and ran for another score to lead seventh-ranked Nebraska to a 61-7 victory over Oregon. The Cornhuskers scored the first four times they had the ball.

Navy 25, Virginia 28. At Annapolis, Md., Navy built a 28-point fourth-quarter lead, then staved off a Virginia rally for 35-28 victory. Safety Gene Ford clinched the victory by intercepting a pass in the end zone from Virginia quarterback Scott Gardner on the final play of the game.

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Sports

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and give Penn State a 24-20 victory over Stanford. The rally produced the Nittany Lions' 13th consecutive victory and tied them with Miami of Ohio for the longest current winning streak in major college football.

Ohio State 34, Minnesota 19. At Minneapolis, Archie Griffin set an Ohio State career rushing record in leading the Buckeyes to a 34-19 Big Ten victory over Minnesota. Griffin, a junior, gained 133 yards on 26 carries to boost his career mark to 2,577 yards. Griffin and quarterback Cornelius Greene led a 499-yard offensive performance.

Greene passed and ran for 213 yards, and scored two touchdowns. Fullbacks Pete Johnson and Champ Henson each scored once.

Minnesota scored 16 points in the fourth quarter and moved within 36-19 before Green sealed the outcome with a 7-yard scoring run.

Michigan 24, Iowa 7. At Ann Arbor, Mich., substitute quarterback Mark Eisinger threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Gil Chapman and ran one yard for another score as Michigan defeated Iowa, 24-7. Fullback Chuck Heater scored the other Michigan touchdown.

The defending co-champion Wolverines played without star quarterback Dennis Franklin, who has a virus.

Alabama Edges Past Maryland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (UPI)—Maryland showed a surprising crowd at Byrd Stadium yesterday that it could stay with one of the toughest teams in college football. But while the Terrapins were gaining one of those moral victories coaches love so dearly when they can't get real ones, Alabama was winning the game, 21-16.

-By Will Weng

A 14x14 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares to indicate non-letter positions. The numbers 1 through 63 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20				21				22						
	23						24							
25	26					27				28		29	30	31
32					33				34					
35					36				37				38	
39			40				41				42			
43						44				45				
				46		47			48					
49	50	51						52					53	54
55							56				57			
58					59						60			
61					62						63			

ALGAEVE.....	26	73	Cloudy	LONDON.....	25	84	Overcast
AMSTERDAM.....	19	66	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES.....	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	29	84	Cloudy	MADRID.....	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	29	84	Cloudy	MILAN.....	28	83	Fair
BELGRADE.....	28	83	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	10	62	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	28	83	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	18	64	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	20	68	Sunny
BRUSSELS.....	23	78	Cloudy	NICU.....	34	79	Fair
BUDAPEST.....	24	73	Cloudy	OSLO.....	16	61	Overcast
CAIRO.....	24	73	Cloudy	PARIS.....	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	21	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	19	68	Cloudy	ROME.....	27	81	Fair
COSTA MESA.....	16	61	Overcast	SOFIA.....	24	78	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	16	61	Overcast	ST. LOUIS.....	15	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	16	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	28	84	Cloudy
EL PASO.....	23	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	29	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	24	73	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	23	77	Storm
GENEVA.....	23	72	Cloudy	VENICE.....	23	73	Fair
HELSINKI.....	15	63	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	23	73	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	23	73	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	21	63	Cloudy
				ZURICH.....	21	73	Cloudy

[illegible]

PEANUTS

Panel 1: Snoopy is in his doghouse. Woodstock is perched on the roof. Snoopy says: "BOY, DID YOU EVER GET ME IN TROUBLE!"

Panel 2: Snoopy continues: "SOMEONE SAW ME TALKING TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING, AND REPORTED ME TO THE PRINCIPAL! HE THINKS I'M CRAZY... HE WANTS ME TO SEE OUR FAMILY DOCTOR..."

Panel 3: Snoopy says: "I HOPE YOU REALIZE I'VE BEEN COVERING UP FOR 400!"

Panel 4: Woodstock responds: "I HOPE YOU REALIZE I'VE BEEN SUFFERING IN SILENCE!"

Panel 5: Snoopy says: "I'VE BEEN SUFFERING IN SILENCE FOR SIXTY YEARS, 400!"

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

I'M DIGGING THE GROUND, ...IT'S FILTHY!

WHEN YOU'RE THROUGH WITH THAT, THE GREEK NEEDS WATERING.

DAGWOOD, WAKE UP... IT'S TIME TO GO TO WORK!

WHAT ABOUT MY BREAKFAST?

YOU ALREADY ATE YOUR BREAKFAST

THE LEAST YOU CAN DO IS KEEP YOUR HUSBAND AWAKE WHILE HE'S EATING!

YOUNG HAMMOND 9-16

BEETLE, GET OUT OF THAT DITCH. I'M TRANSFERRING YOU

YOU MADE MY DAY

MOORE WALKER

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a-16

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TURNKEY!

THANKS..... BUT MY BIRTHDAY IS TWO DAYS AWAY.

IMPOSSIBLE.... 30 SLASHES HATH SEPTEMBER, APRIL....

9/16

BANG! BANG! BANG!

COME IN!

SOMEBODY WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ON MY TELEPHONE!

TELL 'EM TO RING BACK LATER-I'M HAVIN' A BATH.

THAT WAS YOUR COMIC STRIP ABOUT KELLY?

ABOUT A GUY NAMED BUCK DANGERFIELD WHO CAPTURES WILD ANIMALS.

HE GETS INTO ALL SORTS OF SCRAPES WITH CANNIBALS AND THE LIKE.

SOUNDS EXCITING.

YEAH, BUT TOO MUCH COMPETITION FROM THE TOP ADVENTURE STRIPS AND T.V. THE SYNDICATE COULDN'T SELL IT TO ENOUGH PAPERS TO PAY THE ENGRAVING COSTS.

SO— ACCORDING TO MY DEAL WITH DAD, I'LL START SELLING HIS FERTILIZER.

TOO BAD, KELLY.

Ray Lopez

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9-16

! YOU FOUND BRACELET I'D KEPT IT TO TEASE ME!

AH, UMM... IS THAT WHAT YOU THINK?

HOW DID IT GET INTO MY POCKET?

THANK YOU FOR A LOVELY EVENING. I REALLY MUST GO.

HOPE I DON'T FIND THE SILVERWARE IN MY CUMMERBUND!

WHY IS RIP ACTING SO STRANGELY?

WELL, DETECTIVES GET HIT ON THE HEAD A LOT, YOU KNOW.

JUMBLE® BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Heavens to Betsy!

YEJON

□ ○ □ □ □ □

YUSEA

□ □ □ □ □ □

VELPOR

□ □ □ □ □ □

ESASC

□ □ □ □ □ □

HOW TO CREATE
A STIR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

□ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: GOUTY RAJAH EIGHTY BEWARE

Answer: What talk about a heat wave might be... HOT AIR

Panel 1: A man in a suit is eating a large cake. A woman in a dress is standing next to him, holding a small gift. A clock is on the wall.

Panel 2: The man is now eating a small piece of the cake. The woman is standing next to him, holding a small gift. A clock is on the wall.

"THAT'S A PIECE OF MY WEDDING CAKE."

"NO WONDER YA DIDN'T EAT IT!"

FIRST LOVE
And Other Stories

By Samuel Beckett. Grove Press. 87 pp. Paper \$.

Reviewed by J.D. O'Hara

SHORTS indeed—the play “Trusts” is hardly half a page in length is not always valued in shorts, which are also a nourishing by-product of wheat milling, as well as refuse discarded during manufacturing. “Words are all we have,” Beckett has said, and he is content to make the most of them. He is the son of a quantity surveyor. Here his American publishers have collected shorts spanning a quarter of a century, from “First Love”—one of four “little trinket pregnancies”—to “Forbes to Not I,” play brought to New York by Jessica Tandy and Eume Cronyn in 1972. The others are “From an Abandoned Work,” “Enough,” “Imagination,” “Imagination,” “Imagination,” of which have been more or less available in other covers.

Any sense of coherence among the parts is not to be trusted—an assertion with widespread validity in Beckett's world—but they all demonstrate Beckett's dazzling virtuosity with words and voices and his equally strong determination to flagellate and mortify that virtuosity. One would like to quote at enormous length, supporting the case by quoting. Supporting it, the young introspective of "First Love," muttering about the pains of love: "One is no longer oneself, on such occasions, and it is painful to be no longer oneself, even more painful if possible than when one is. For when one is one knows what to do to be less so, whereas when one is not one is any old kind of irredeemable." And by the end of "First Love," is banishment, with now and then a postcard from the homeland, such as my considered opinion, this evening."

Taking the customary route of a Beckettian lover—retreat—our hero soon finds himself in Lulu's (or Anna's) room, where "the

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

Q	A	F	E
A	L	L	A
P	E	T	I
T	I	T	A
A	M	E	V
O	L	I	T
Y	O	P	A
A	T	E	N
E	L	D	E
R	E	R	
F	R	E	T
O	L	L	A
I	M	B	E
E	D	S	
Q	U	A	L
S	A	G	
N	O	O	N
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 ACTOF CONTRITION
 SCOT ABATE ALDT
 KLEE BIDEA BERO

—By Robert

The first world computer championship, recently held in Stockholm, brought together 13 programs, originating in eight countries: Britain, Canada, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The tourney was run as a four-man Swiss system in which the events were initially rated on the basis of their previous results or on simple games submitted to the tournament director, David Levy, an international master (human) from Scotland. While two of the computers showed up in person, the remaining 11 transmitted their moves by telephone and Teletype to the playing site, the Super Jax Hotel.

The winner of the challenge prize, a gold medal, was Kaissa, emanating from the Institute of Control Science in Moscow; the doughty Russian entrant won all four of its games for a perfect score.

Second to fourth places, all with 3-1, were Chess 4.0 of Northwestern University, Ribbit of the University

After Kaissa's 17 N-K5, the exchanges at moves 19, the black king cannot get out of the center. However, Kaissa should have laid into him with 21 f3.

A Long Way to Go
As chess players, the computers have come a long way since the first program was written by Alex Bernstein at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the late nineteen-fifties. However, they still have a long way to go.

...as evidenced by the ragged, messy battle that Kaissa won in the first round from Frantz of the Reichszentrum Graz, Austria.

The old-fashioned Steinitz Defense 3 . . . P-Q3 and 5 . . . N-K2, adopted by Frantz, is quite playable, especially since Kaissa missed the

RUY LOPEZ					
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black

F-13		Kaiser		Fremt		Bale		Frem	
1 P-K4	P-13	13 K-13	P-Q4	25 B-K6	R-Q4				
2 N-K3	N-Q3	14 P-Q4		26 K-R6					
3 B-N2	P-Q3	15 Q-N4	P-P	27 K-R5	Q-B2				
4 P-Q4	P-P	16 R-R1	P-B4	28 B-Q1	B-P				
5 Q-Q4	P-B3	17 N-K5	N-N	29 Q-K5	K-N1				
6 O-O	N-K2	18 B-N	B-N	30 B-K3	R-K1				
7 B-K4	B-K3	19 B-B	R-K1	31 Q-B5	Q-N3				
8 B-B3	B-B3	20 P-B3	Q-N2	32 Q-Pch	K-R1				
9 Q-R1	B-B2	21 Q-P3	C-N5ch	33 K-Q7	Q-B4				
10 Q-N4	P-Q3	22 B-Q4	C-N4	34 Q-Q	mate				
11 B-Nch	N-B	23 P-N4	Q-Q						

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Dolphins Upset by Pats, 34-24, NFL Opener

O. Mass., Sept. 15 — A Phunkett dissected Dolphins defense today, a touchdown and pass-another as the New Patriots stunned the Dolphins in the second quarter of the NFL season. The Dolphins, who had a 24-0 lead and hung on late Miami charge.

The Dolphins' defense held averted rushing attack yards in the first half, scored on a five-yard run by a 13-yard TD solver Reggie Tucker. The Dolphins' defense held averted rushing attack yards in the first half, scored on a five-yard run by a 13-yard TD solver Reggie Tucker. The Dolphins' defense held averted rushing attack yards in the first half, scored on a five-yard run by a 13-yard TD solver Reggie Tucker.



United Press International

AVOIDING THE DODGER—Dave Conception of the Reds slides under Dodgers' third baseman Ron Cey as he steals third moments after he stole second base. Reds won game.

Canada's Legends Test Russia's Hockey Skills

QUEBEC CITY, Sept. 15 (AP).—Russian hockey players are enthusiastic about their upcoming series against Team Canada. They're anxious to see in action the players whose names they've heard so often: Gordie Howe and Bobby Hull.

Howe and Hull, the two greatest goal scorers in the history of the game, did not compete with Team Canada '72—the squad of National Hockey League all-stars that edged the Soviet Union, four games to three with one tie in an eight-game series. Howe had begun a two-year retirement and Hull was kept from playing because he signed with the World Hockey Association Winnipeg Jets.

They'll be in action this time, though, as part of a WCHA contingent that will be battling for respectability against a powerful and more aggressive Russian club which has 15 returnees from the team that gave the overconfident Canadians so much difficulty two years ago.

In contrast to the 1972 Canadians, this year's club will be a heavy underdog when the teams open their series here Tuesday night. Some observers view Team Canada 1974 as an aging club that will not be able to keep up with the tree-skating Russians, who have been training since July.

Fog Postpones America's Cup 2d Straight Day

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 15.—While yachting fans cheer for Courageous or Southern Cross in the America's Cup races, Newport's merchants whisper, "Let's hear it for the fog."

Whether their roasting has helped or not, fog plus a lack of wind, yesterday forced the second straight postponement of America's Cup best-of-seven series which Courageous, the U.S. defender, leads 2-0. There is no racing today because the Australians asked for a day off. The longer the series lasts, the more tourists will spend in the local shops.

The scene here since the series opened last week has been one of excitement and interest. "How's the old girl doing now?" a long-distance caller from Chicago wants to know. "Is she flying today?"

He means Courageous, the young 23d defender of the America's Cup. When white-hulled Courageous is at sea defending the cup, the phone never stops ringing at press headquarters here in the National Guard Armory.

The calls come from Perth and Paris and Peoria, Ill., from American yachting fans who respond with a "Courageous" or a "Great" when they learn "our boat" is ahead at a certain mark and from Australians who say, "oh, dear" if the news is bad.

Team Canada's defense combines experience with youth. Veteran Pat Stapleton will team with J. C. Tremblay; Paul Schreyer and Rick Smith are another pair. Rick Ley and Brad Seaton are another duo along with Al Hamilton and Howe's son Marty.

After Tuesday's opener, the teams play in Toronto Thursday, Winnipeg Saturday and Vancouver on Sept. 23 before heading across the world to give Soviet fans a look at the heroes about whom they have heard so much.

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Cards Extend Margin Over Pirates to 1 1/2

Pitcher Also Is Batting Star

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (UPI).—Bob Forsch allowed four hits in eight innings and drove in a run with a double as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 3-1, to strengthen their hold on first place in the National League Sunday.

Fred Norman had the Dodgers beaten, 1-0, on a one-hitter through five innings but Los Angeles got two runs in the sixth to chase the Cincinnati starter.

Sunday
East. The Cards lead Pittsburgh, which lost today, by 1 1/2 games.

The Phillies knocked out Norman in the ninth when Dave Cash and Larry Bowa singled with none out. Mike Garman replaced Forsch and served up a run-scoring single to Mike Schmidt but Al Hrabosky came on and struck out Willie Montanez, Greg Luzinski and Tony Taylor to end the game.

The Cardinals used walks to Ted Simmons and Joe Torre to ignite a two-run rally in the fourth. With one out, Ken Reitz singled; to left to bring in Simmons and Forsch doubled on an out later to drive home Torre although Reitz was thrown out at the plate.

Expos 5, Pirates 4
At Montreal, Jose Morales hit a pinch-hit homer and drove in three runs in the seventh inning as the Expos stretched their longest winning streak of the season to seven games by defeating slumping Pittsburgh, 5-4.

The Expos were trailing, 4-1, going into the seventh. With one out, Mike Jorgensen singled and scored on Larry Parrish's double. Hal Breiden hit a pinch-hit single and Tony Scott ran for him. Morales cleared the bases with his first major league home run.

Dodgers 7, Reds 1
At Los Angeles, Jimmy Wynn hit a grand slam home run off Pedro Borbon in the seventh inning to break open a close game and Don Sutton registered his sixth straight victory when the Dodgers scored a 7-1 victory over Cincinnati to move back to 3 1/2 games over the Reds in the National League West.

By salvaging the finale of the three-game series, the Dodgers knocked off the Reds for the 12th time in 18 meetings this season. It was the club's final season meeting.

Indians 1, Orioles 0
At Baltimore, John Lowenstein walked with the bases loaded in the ninth inning to force in the only run and Cleveland snapped

Dick Allen, 32, Retires

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (WP).—Dick Allen, 32, of the Chicago White Sox, the leading home run slugger in the American League and baseball's highest paid player, announced last night that he is retiring from baseball after an 11-year career.

Allen has a year to go on a contract of \$225,000 a year. Allen had been hinting lately that he wanted to quit the game, but his decision was not expected until the end of the season.

Allen was traded to the White Sox by the Los Angeles Dodgers after the 1971 season. He hit 37 homers and knocked in 113 runs in 1973 and was named the American League's Most Valuable Player.

Last year he suffered an injury and was sidelined at the end of the season. He got off to a fast start this year but tumbled off after the White Sox fell out of contention in the American League West Division. Still, he leads the league in home runs with 32, is batting .301 and has 88 runs batted in.

Before announcing his decision last night, Allen talked with owner John Alyn and then with manager Chuck Tanner.

Then, typically, he called a players' meeting in the clubhouse a half-hour before game time. "This is hard for me to say," Allen told his teammates. "I've never been happier anywhere than here."

"You're a good ball team without me and you have a good man leading you. It's tough to walk away from the game I've been playing and loving—been playing, in fact since I was this high."

At this point, Allen's voice broke. The White Sox players were incredulous at the announcement by the 32-year-old first baseman, who has frequently been in difficulties in baseball but who has always been a powerful force in the bat and the box office since he broke into the majors with the Philadelphia Phillies.

Then his teammates, with hardly a word spoken, lined up to shake his hand. There were tears in Allen's eyes. There was no immediate word of the reasons behind Allen's decision.

game's winning run and led to two more tallies in the inning. Pedro Garcia singled in Johnson and later scored on Ken Berry's single.

Twins 5, Royals 2
At Bloomington, Minn., Joe Decker was nipped for two first-inning runs but then blanked Kansas City the rest of the way to give the Twins a 5-2 victory.

Angels 6, White Sox 4
At Chicago, fast-balling Nolan Ryan reached the 20-game pinnacle for the second straight season by hurling California to a 6-2 triumph over the Chicago White Sox with a brilliant three-hit performance.

Ryan, who has lost 15 games, struck out seven to run his major league lead to 387. Denny Doyle, with four consecutive singles, led an 11-hit Angel assault on three White Sox pitchers, including loser Jack Kueck.

Angels 6, White Sox 4
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Reds Close In on Dodgers on Home Run Attack

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (NYT).—A tiebreaking home run by Tony Perez in the fourth inning and an insurance homer by Joe Morgan in the eighth brought the Cincinnati Reds a 4-3 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers last night, and moved them within 1 1/2 games of the division-leading Dodgers—the closest the Reds

McBride singled to ignite a four-run second inning. After walks to Ken Reitz and John Curtis, Lou Brock singled in two runs and drove the bases when centerfielder Bill Robinson led the belt for a three-run homer.

Saturday
have been to first place in five months in the National League West.

Don Gullett, pitching into the eighth inning, earned his 17th victory, aided by Clay Carroll, who also locked up John Billingham's 19th here Friday night. A crowd of 24,970 had little to cheer about as the Dodgers were held to five hits.

Not even the use of Mike Marshall for five innings could help the Dodgers. Making his 59th appearance of the season, Marshall started the fifth with the Dodgers trailing, 3-2. He was effective, but Morgan led off the eighth with his 21st homer.

It was only the sixth homer yielded by Marshall this season, and half have been hit by the Reds: two by Morgan and one by Johnny Bench.

Not since April 12, when they trailed San Francisco by a game, have the Reds been so close to the top. They have 16 to play, the Dodgers 17, and the Reds' game here will be the final of the season against each other.

Cards 9, Phillies 2
At Philadelphia, Mike McBride batted four hits, stole three bases and drove in a run to power St. Louis over the Phillies, 9-2, and put them half a game ahead of Pittsburgh in the National League East.

At New York, Andy Thornton drove in four runs and Burt Hooton pitched a four-hit shutout as the Chicago Cubs routed the Yankees 10-3.

Jim Tyrone's one-out solo home run in the first inning off starter and loser Ray Sadecki, 8-5, began the Cub offense. Singles by Jerry Morales, Bill Madlock and Thornton accounted for another Cub run in the first.

Braves 7, Padres 3
At San Diego, Dusty Baker singled in the tie-breaking run

At Arlington, Texas, Jackie Brown pitched a seven-hitter and the Rangers pounded out 14 hits against six Oakland pitchers to register an 8-3 victory over the American League Western Division leading A's. The victory, Brown's 12th, pulled the Rangers to within four games of the A's, who have lost two straight to Texas and five of their last six meetings.

Twins 5, Royals 3
At Bloomington, Minn., Kansas City's right-hander, Nelson Briles to 13 early runs and went on to swamp the Twins, 13-3, and gain a split in a doubleheader. Minnesota won the opener, 7-3.

In the nightcap, Minnesota scored a run in the first, but Kansas City got a rookie Jim Hughes for six runs in the second. Kansas City's error and five hits, including a three-run homer by Buck Martinez.

Angels 5, White Sox 0
At Chicago, the White Sox, shocked before the game by the sudden retirement of slugger Dick Allen, suffered another setback when they were shut out by southpaw Frank Tanana of California, 5-0.

Angels 5, White Sox 0
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Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games
AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)
Cleveland 001 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-0 0 0
(12-10) and Redbirds: L-Borman (6-4).
HR-Shair (10th), Powell (9th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
New York 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
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